

IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH

M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 172-

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1925.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS, whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. add O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th July	MALJOJA		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
15th "	DELTA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	10,993
29th "	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,100
26th "	RAZMAK		16,585
3rd Oct.	RANPURA	MONGOLIA	16,504
10th "	CHINA		15,953
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
24th "	RAZMAK		16,100
31st "	PINDI	MALWA	10,941
7th Nov.	RANPURA		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALJOJA	20,837
21st "	RAZMAK		16,585
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	10,993
19th "	RAZMAK		16,585
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,911
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,100
16th "	RANPURA		16,585
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
27th "	RAZMAK		16,585
6th March	RAZMAK	MALJOJA	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
27th "	RAZMAK		16,585
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA	10,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,911
24th "	RAZMAK		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,100
8th "	RAZMAK		16,585
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to London £72, £62, & £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
"Marseilles", £50, "£48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First saloon "A" return tickets at Special reduced Rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £130.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at
17th Sept.	WARFIELD	6,080	Aden with
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246	
20th "	DUMANA	8,427	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at
24th July	JEYPORE	5,318	Aden with
4th Aug.	MIRZAPUR	6,715	
7th "	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALJOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TATCOBIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
22nd July	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
22nd "	BAMORA	Bombay via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
24th "	VARELA	Bombay via Karachi.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.



N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka	S. Enya	7098	17th July	24th July
Muroran	S. Hiral	6374	27th July	10th Aug.
Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	26th Aug.
Tokushima	K. Fukuda	5975	27th Aug.	10th Sept.
Ceylon	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sept.	29th Sept.

* Passengers Steamers.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steorage.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	180
Kobe	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1884.
Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24 36,55,555
Reserve Fund 25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Branches: Amritsar, Delhi, Ferozepore, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Sirsagar, Jammu, Kathiawar, Patiala, Quetta, Lahore, Lyallpur, Bannu, Dera, Haidabad, London Agents.

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH C.E. DTS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all currencies are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yes.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changhai	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darjeeling	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tientsin
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO, Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 92.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, L.D.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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Raj Rtna Sheth, Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganbhai H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Rajji Raghunath Shrigaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sc. Suba, Baroda State.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS: The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends, and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper, and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK: Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. HANDLIE, General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: A. CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Bahrein	Hull
Bombay	Karachi
Bombay	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1892.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

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This is the only policy-holder office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—

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P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur, Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

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Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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Apply for particulars to:— Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers, Telephone No. 1220.

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MODERATE CHARGES BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP. REDUCE

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ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

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PER WORD

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER for the Bharia New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. A R. 1492.

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to join as partner in a running dispensary. Apply Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1464

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS or SALESMEN on Commission basis for imported New and Secondhand Clothing, Fents and Blankets. Apply Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1465

WANTED for College Office, an ASSISTANT CLERK. Must have had some experience. Commencing salary: Rs. 80. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Wilson College. A 23738.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available. C23641

TO LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN in the Shiloh Bank Buildings. Apply to the Bank. 28711.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE—On the third floor in Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, clean, well ventilated, commanding excellent view. Lift. Rent Rs. 110. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE. C R1400

TWO BLOCKS are TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos Rent Rupees 225/- 175 Raval buildings, Lamington Road. Bombay. C R1434

TO BE LET—Ready for immediate occupation, New Godowns 70'x25'x25' fit for Printing Presses, Electric and Engineering Workshop and Mill Stores, and Shipchandler's goods or Handlooms Factory at Lamington Road. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA AND SONS, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/10 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab. F R1489

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchard, KULU, Punjab. R1169

AFGHANISTAN, PERSIA AND BALUCHISTAN PRODUCTS. Seven lbs. Quetta Rasy Peaches or two lbs. Assafetida or Five Tolas Persian Saffron or one pound Almonds oil or eight pounds Persian Roses Gulchond 12/- Half Quantity 7/- Delivery Free. Quality Special. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta. F R1347

EDUCATIONAL

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other European etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus. M

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lamington Road. Classes from Balpothi to Metric. Sound education on modern lines by expert teachers. Enrol immediately. Special concessions for Repeaters. M R1339

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WONDERFUL CAMERA.—Complete pictures in 2 minutes direct on cards 2" x 3 1/2". No Films. No Plates. No Dark room. Complete Camera, with Cards, Developer etc. Rs. 15 only. Post packing Rs. 1.4 extra. NOVELTY TRADING CO., 48, Morarji Gakuldas Chawl, Kalkadevi, Bombay 2. R. 1490.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for marriages of Princes and Princesses. Communicate with T. C. KAMDAR, Wadhwan City, Kathiawar. R 1494.

FINANCIAL.

RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY THOUSAND on sound business worth nearly Two Lacs. Moderate interest. Apply Box No. 900. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 1493.

EXPORT-IMPORT.—Influential Businessman (Graduate) desires to join respectable firm or capitalist with substantial finance. Yearly profits Rs. 75,000/- Secured. Highest references. Bonafide inquiries to Post Office Box 449. R 1487.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE immediately. Price Rupees 1,000. No offer. Apply DOCTOR C/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1485

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Spans of W. I. N. Girders, complete with Flooring Plates, Hand Rails and Piles. Offers will be accepted by the STATE ENGINEER, BHAVNAGAR (Kathiawar), only upto the 1st August, 1925, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 5,000. K 23547

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

DIRECTORY FOR 1925 is ready, contains addresses of all classes of Business men from pin to elephant. Order from MANMOHANDAS C. SETH Motamandir, Surat. L R. 1495.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS.—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 200 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model, Rs. 185. Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225. Remington Portable Rs. 234. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivetti 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay. N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New York No. 20, Footscrew or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60. Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief 140 to 200; Goulet Rem. 120, Mahru 125, Visible, Rs. 100; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona Improved, New 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLE & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 2122. N W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort Bombay. T R1470

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 1612 of 1922.

SANAIKAM JOHARMAL, Plaintiff.

RADHAKISSON HARDAYAL and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and hearing date the 4th day of March, 1924, as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date 11th day of September, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1925, the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS. Ancestral Malaki land at Shiloh in the Village of Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Taluka Thana, consisting of two fields one bearing Survey No. 19 and another Survey No. 18 Pot No. 1 containing by measurement 32 and 11 Gunthas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees 6-8-0 with all the buildings bearing notified area Committee Nos. 16a and 17, standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.

H. H. WADIA.

Commissioner.

C28583

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 690 of 1925.

HORMUSJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY and HORMUSJI MERWANJI DUGGAN, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Old Police Court Lane and Ghoghha Street, respectively, within the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiffs.

versus

DAMODAR VINAYAK PURAN DHARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khataragully, near C. P. Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant for sale of immovable property, dated the 24th day of June, 1925, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Hormusji Rustomji Mistry and Hormusji Merwanji Duggan, the plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of Damodar Vinayak Purandhare, the defendant abovenamed in the following property, and

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension Tax tenure (since redeemed) together with the messuages tenants or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kandewadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 139, Old Survey No. 553; New Survey No. 7741 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 114 of Girgaum Division and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 835 and Street No. 18, 18, 20, 22 and admeasuring 255 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Laxman Bapuji, on or towards the West partly by the property of Gangubai, widow of Ramrao Bhagwanrao and partly by the property of Dias Domingos and on or towards the North by the property of Casimath Mahadev and on or towards the South by Kandewadi Lane.

Notice is hereby given to all person having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 11th day of August, 1925, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLET.

Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. CREADO & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. C28731

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARAKHJI HARJIVAN, of Bombay, Hind. Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhuleswar, without the Fort. Deceased. GIRJASHANKER HARAKHJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleswar, without the Fort, as the only son of the said Deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.

Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys. C28734

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Association's rooms, Sohrah House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 27th July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider, and if approved by the requisite majority, to adopt a Resolution embodying the proposals of the Committee of the Association in connection with the question of the reduction of the wages of the Mill-operatives.

By order of the Committee,

J. P. WADIA,

Ag. Secretary.

Bombay, 20th July, 1925. C28730

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

- the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or
- a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

- the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or
- a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent, viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23600.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credit of PASSU NENSEY, of Nankhali in Catch in the territories of the Maha Rao Shree Khangarji of Cutch, Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant, Deceased.

PREMIJI BHOJAL, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, outside the Fort, carrying on business as a Merchant. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI

Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHOD.

DAS & CO.,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

C28735

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent	

Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW POONA STATION.

GUESTS INVITED to the opening ceremony of the new Poona Station are advised that a special train will run from Bombay to Poona and back on the 27th July, 1925, to the following timings:—

Victoria Terminus, Poona	Dep. 11-30 a.m.
	Arr. 4-0 p.m.

RETURN JOURNEY.

Poona	Dep. 7-0 p.m.
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 11-35 p.m.

Accommodation on the train is limited, and can only be booked up to the number of seats available.

Guests intending to travel by this train are requested to apply for accommodation at the Office of Mr. Rorer, Personal Assistant to the Chief Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, bringing their invitation cards with them. Free passes for the journeys by this train will be issued by that Officer at the same time.

A. S. ALCOCK.

Ag. Secretary to Agent.

C28719

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Oil Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at Mandvi, Karanj's Building, 3rd floor, at 5 p.m. on the 31st day of July, 1925, for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing an extra-ordinary resolution, as stated in the notice, dated 17-7-1925, sent to the shareholders.

By order of the Board,
For The New Oil Mills Co. Ltd.
(Sd.) BALABHAI & CO.,
Agents.
23739

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1925.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co. Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (India) Ltd.,
AGENTS.

Bombay, 1st July, 1925

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July to 3rd August, 1925, both days inclusive.

23675

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 15th August 1925. TUESDAY, the 25th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the above occasion.

2. Forms of application and copies of a notice giving full particulars regarding the Convocation may be obtained free of charge on application, written or oral, to the Registrar.

By order.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th July, 1925

C23625.

NOTICE.

MR. C. M. ROSS and Mr. A. S. CHADWICK were carrying on business with other Partners under the style of Mathradas and Co., as Insurance Agents, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

All Partners in the Firm, except Mr. C. M. Ross and Mr. A. S. Chadwick, having retired from the Firm, Mr. C. M. Ross and Mr. A. S. Chadwick will from this date continue the business of the said Firm under the style and name of

C. M. ROSS & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1925

23729

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of split and cut firewood to the Locomotive Department during the period ending 31st December, 1925, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. and C. L. Railway, Church Gate upto 1 p.m. MONDAY, the 27th July, 1925.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge system, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered. (N.B.—Currency notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

N. MEDLEY.

Dy. Agent and Secretary.

Church Gate,

18th July, 1925

C23723

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements

ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUS-
TRIAL CO. LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND
CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to the Public that I have LOST or MISLAIN Allotment Receipt No. 3339 of The Union Bank of India, Ltd., for 150 shares No. 623339-388 standing in the name of Meghji Jetha. Anybody having any claim should intimate the same to the Bank within one month hereof, after which a Duplicate will be granted to me.

MEGHJI JETHA,
Bombay, 20th July 1925.
R. 1400.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the proprietor Carlton Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will today WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Carlton Hotel, premises, Outram Road, Hornby Road, Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture comprising drawing room suites, reclining sofas, glass and crockery-ware, one semi-grand, piano, Chesterfield sofas, cabinets, electric table fans, wooden and iron cots, dressing wash hand basins, cloth and gown cupboards, marble top round tables, side boards, large stove, meat safes, filters, chairs, coaches, writing tables, small and large dining tables and chairs, billiard tables, billiard benches, animals, chest of drawers towel horses, etc. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Valji, Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Benjamin Jacob and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Messrs. Albert Cabral and Mathew S. Cabral and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY the 2nd August 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ville Parle East Gauthan Road in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, with the house thereon bearing No. 16 and 54 suburban district of Bombay and measuring about 200 square yards and bounded on the West by the property of Silvestre Fernandes, on the East by the property of Elias Goncalves, on the South by the property of Philip Misquitta and on towards the North by the property of Augustine Goncalves. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Solicitors, or to the undersigned, BENNETT & CO.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousand cwt. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cans, Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July-1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent, the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not serve or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PRESENTS

HALL ROACH'S LATEST DISCOVERY.
THE MAN WHO MADE HAROLD LLOYD
FAMOUS
A SIX-REEL COMEDY FILLED WITH
THRILLS, SURPRISES AND LAUGHTER
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 9

PATHE GAZETTE
Showing: JUNIOR T. T. RACE, ROYAL
ASCOT, GIANT SPAN for Waterloo
Bridge, etc., etc.
FELIX GROSSES THE CROOKS
Showing All This Week At 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co.'s
FILM
"HOTHAL PADAMANI"
Time and Rates as Usual.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Presente
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK.
THE FIRST SENSATIONAL AND
THRILLING INDIAN PICTURE
"KULIN-KANTA"
A dramatic Version of Love, Jealousy and
Loyalty along with the disastrous results of
Superstition and Hot-headedness and the
miseries of a deserted and ill-treated Hindu wife.
A picture that will give you an exact idea
of Hindu Superstition and its ruinous results.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY. AMAS & BANK,
HOLIDAYS 5 SHOWS.
3-5-7-9 and 11 P.M.
Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.).
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE
AT 2ND DONTAD ROAD NOW
KNOWN AS JACKERIA MUSJID
STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will
under instructions from Messrs. Pitaji
Malaji and Co. the Mortgagees and on
a/c and at the risk of Saleh Mahomed Haji
Abdulla Sobhani the Mortgagee pursuant to
the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee
under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th
January 1923 made between the
Mortgagee of the one part and the
Mortgagees of the other part, sell by
Public Auction the undermentioned im-
movable property on WEDNESDAY, the
22nd July 1925 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the
premises:

SCHEDULE
All that piece or parcel of government
land or ground together with the mes-
sage tenement or dwelling house standing
thereon situate at the East side of Dondad
2nd Row now known as Jackeria Musjid
Street outside the Fort and in the Registra-
tion Sub-district of Bombay containing by
measurement 203 square yards or there-
abouts and Registered by the Collector of
Land Revenue as Government land under
old No. 1600, New No. 7325, New Survey
No. 2/2941 and portion Tax under Old No.
271 and New No. 1877 and New Survey
No. 2941 and Cadastral Survey No. 1117
and assessed by the Bombay Municipality
under B Ward No. 2145 and Street Nos.
405-407 and are bounded as follows:—on
the East by sweepers passage on the West
by the said Jackeria Musjid Street on the
North by the property of Abdul Satar Haji
Sama and on the South by the property
of Aishabai widow.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala
and Chhotabhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee,
at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby
Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Sandhurst Road Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.
The Only Drama dealing with an Indian subject produced in Italy by Madan
Theatres, Ltd.

SATI SAVITRI

Featuring:—COUNTESS RINA DELIGUOR
Also:—2 Reels Pathe' Comedy "WHERE AM I?"
Featuring:—Snub Pollard.
Next Week—PATI BHAKTI.

SHRI GURU GANESH
1 RI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU
NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
Wednesday 22nd July, 8-30 P.M.
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!
VAR VANCHANA
At the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED

"SHREE"

BY N. G. KAMATNURKAR
(under Public Patronage)

LALITKALADARSHA
SANGIT MANDALI
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
WEDNESDAY, 22nd July 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
HACH-MULACHA-BAP
Booking at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and
3 to 5 p.m.
Manager.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 21.

The monsoon has weakened in Bengal but
continues vigorous in Gangetic Plain and
has strengthened in Deccan and North
West India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in
Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa,
Chota Nagpur the United Provinces, East
and North Punjab, East Rajputana, the
East Central Provinces, Konkan, Hydera-
bad, and the Madras Deccan and local in
Bihar, West Rajputana, Central India,
West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan,
Coorg and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir,
Gujarat and Malabar.

Chief amounts are: Rangoon two in-
ches; Bassein one; Tongoo one and a half;
Akyab six; Dibrugarh, Silchar and Tezpur
one; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji five; Dar-
jeeling, Chittagong and Midnapore one;
Cox's Bazar two; Noakhali, Saugor Island,
Mysore and Sathira one and a half;
Balasore, Sambalpur, Ranchi and Hazari-
bagh one; Daltonganj one and a half;
Nava-Dumka three; Gaya, Allahabad
one; Roorkhee, Dehra Dun, and Mussoorie
three; Chakrata two; Sialkot Rawalpindi
and Simla one and a half; Murree three;
Jaipur one; Pendra one and a half; Ratna-
giri one; Marmugao and Karwar two; Gul-
barga one; and Nizamabad, Mercara and
Cuddapah one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Frontier—
A.P.

THE CAUVERY STILL RISING.

KUMBakonam, July 20.

From last night the Cauvery has risen by
one foot more. The river is still swelling
steadily and causing much anxiety to Kum-
bakonam town. Some portions of the town
are already flooded and some of
the municipal roads are under water.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 21st July, 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 21st July 1925	1924
Colaba Point	0.20	34.74	42.67	22.05
Fort	0.23	37.94	..	33.53
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0.43	36.07	..	..
Cumtala Hill	..	..	..	..
Kamp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col.	..	..	..	..
Parel	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 20.
Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m.
2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.720
inches.
Temperature of Air 80.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer 78.8 "
Dry Point 75.0 "
Relative humidity of Air 83%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole
sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air 85.2 "
Minimum do. do. 77.6 "
General direction of Wind from
midnight to midnight WSW, W, WNW, WSW
Movement of Wind from mid-
night to midnight 164 miles
Fall of Rain 0.22 inches
Total fall during month 6.60 "
Do, do year 37.49 "
Additional fall of rain up to
10 a.m. of 21st July 0.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week.	Time.	Day of Week.	Time.
Tu	21 11 35	18 1	21 4 27
W	22 12 25	19 2	17 25 19
Th	23 1 28	20 3	5 1 16
Fri	24 2 58	21 4	18 29 18
Sat	25 3 53	22 5	14 41 21
Sun	26 4 53	23 6	6 38 16
Mon	27 5 53	24 7	20 36 18
Tu	28 6 53	25 8	8 17 18
W	29 7 53	26 9	21 17 18

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

July, 21st 1925.

Summary of observations recorded at 8
hrs. on Tuesday, the 21st July 1925, giv-
ing data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Rawalpindi has had 1.72"
of rain, Lahore 0.11", Ambala 0.48" and
Delhi 0.33". Skies are in general moder-
ately to heavily clouded. Humidity is
in excess in the north and east of the pro-
vince. Maximum temperature was lower
than usual in the south-eastern districts
and higher at Multan; the minimum did
not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces—Agra has had
0.73" of rain, Jhansi 0.14", Mainpuri
0.43", Cawnpore 0.14" and Allahabad
0.95". Skies are heavily clouded and the
air is damper than usual. Maximum
temperature was below normal in the
whole of the province; the minimum was
almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana—Jaipur has had
1.66" of rain, Ajmer 0.40", Jodhpur
0.18" and Kotah 0.25". Skies are clear
or lightly clouded over the north of the
division and heavily clouded over the
south. Vapour in air is locally in excess
in Rajputana. Maximum temperature
was lower than usual in the whole of
Rajputana and the minimum at Kotah
only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India
West—Rajkot reports 0.18" of rain.
Bhavnagar Para 0.21" and Surat 0.10".
Skies are heavily clouded and humidity
is as usual. Temperature was almost nor-
mal except at Neemuch, where the maxi-
mum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces—Jubbulpore has
had 0.80" of rain, Nagpur 0.26", Chanda
0.18" and Raipur 0.36". Skies are in
general heavily clouded and humidity is
almost normal. Day temperature was
lower than usual in the central parts of
the province; night temperature did not
differ much from the normal.

The Konkan—Bombay has had 0.26"
of rain, Ratnagiri 1.07", Marmagao 1.91"
and Karwar 2.37". Skies are moderately
to heavily clouded and moisture in the
air is as usual. Maximum temperature
was below normal in the south of the divi-
sion; the minimum was almost as usual.
The highest temperature recorded yester-
day at Bombay was 85 deg.2 (1 deg. above
normal) and the lowest 77 deg.6 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—
Poona has had 0.13" of rain. Sholapur
0.20", Belgaum 0.45", Aurangabad 0.23",
Nizamabad 1.52" and Hyderabad 0.14".
Skies are moderately clouded over north-
east Hyderabad and heavily clouded else-
where. Humidity is in excess in north
Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was
lower than usual at Nizamabad only; the
minimum was almost normal throughout
the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has
been generally active over the reporting
area. Rainfall has been nearly general

in the north and east Punjab, the United
Provinces, Rajputana, the east Central
Provinces, the Konkan and Hyderabad,
and local in Gujarat and Kathiawar, the
west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan,
the Madras Deccan and on the north
Madras coast. A few falls have also
occurred in Malabar. The principal
amounts, besides those already mentioned,
are Calicut 0.58", Cuddapah 1.39" and
Masulipatam 0.38".

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is
probable in the central parts of the
country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th

July 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been vigorous in
north-east India and the Gangetic plain
and fairly active in the interior of the
Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly gen-
eral in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar
and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east
Punjab, the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore
and the Madras Deccan, and local in
Upper Burma, Assam, Rajputana, the
Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the
north Madras coast. A few falls have
also occurred in south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the
Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein,
Toungoo one inch; Kyaikpyu two; Akyab
five; Sibsagar three; Cherrapunji two;
Gauhati, Cox's Bazar, Calcutta, Berham-
pore four; Chittagong five; Narayanganj,
Saugor Island three; Purnea two; Naya
Dumka three; Benares, Lucknow two;
Meerut one and a half; Roorkhee one;
Dehra Dun four; Mussoorie five; Dal-
housie three; Raichur one; Mercara two;
Kurnool, Vizagapatam one; Coconada one
and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON
TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.		RAINFALL.	
24 hours.	Total to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Baluchistan-Quetta	0.19	0.55	-0.36
Punjab—			
Multan	0.81	1.09	-0.28
Rawalpindi	1.72	12.59	-10.87
Lahore	0.11	7.86	-7.75
Hissar	0.21	4.03	-3.82
Ambala	0.48	15.13	-14.65
Delhi	0.33	8.00	-7.67
United Provinces—			
Agra	0.73	10.99	-10.26
Mainpuri	0.43	15.08	-14.65
Jhansi	0.14	19.12	-18.98
Cawnpore	0.14	15.27	-15.13
Allahabad	0.95	10.12	-9.17
Sind—			
Jacobabad	1.39	0.83	+0.56
Karachi	1.66	2.64	-1.00
Rajputana-Bikaner	0.70	3.50	-2.80
Ajmer	0.40	4.27	-3.87
Jodhpur	1.06	7.47	-6.41
Kotah	0.25	12.34	-12.09
Mount Abu	0.18	10.18	-9.99
Kathiawar—			
Bhuj	0.04	2.60	-2.56
Dwarka	0.04	3.00	-2.96
Veraval	0.13	13.91	-13.78
Rajkot	0.18	7.01	-6.83
Bhavnagar Para	0.21	12.74	-12.53
Gujarat—			
Surat	0.10	18.97	-18.87
Ahmedabad	0.08	13.61	-13.53
Deesa	0.32	8.00	-7.68
Central India West—			
Neemuch	0.10	10.10	-9.99
Indore	0.02	5.00	-4.98
Central Provinces—			
Jubbulpore	0.80	29.74	-28.94
Saugor	0.00	24.31	-24.31
Hoshangabad	0.00	11.11	-11

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Discussion on Commonwealth of India Bill, Servants of India Society's Home, 6-10 p.m.

Harwood League—R.A. vs. G.I.P. Co. opera, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Calcutta United, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 24.

The S.S. "Chitra" with English mails of July 9, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 25.

The S.S. "Malaja" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public Meeting at 6 p.m. (S.T.), the Prathana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to celebrate the Anniversary of the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p. m.
July 22 (Wed)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
July 24 (Fri)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 25 (Sat)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sun)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 27 (Mon)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 28 (Tue)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 29 (Wed)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 30 (Thu)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 31 (Fri)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Week Celebrations Committee, Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a public lecture on "The Youth Movement" to-morrow (Thursday) at 3-10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

ANIMALS OF THE PAST.—A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends will be held at the Prince of Wales's Museum at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. S. H. Prater will give a lantern lecture on "Animals of the Past."

MAHJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.—The President and Secretaries of the above Association write from Motisha's Chawl, Marwadi Bazar, Bombay:—
The opening ceremony of the Cotton Bazar conducted by the above Association will be performed to-day (Wednesday) at 12-10 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Under the auspices of this Institute at Sandhurst Road, Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye will read a paper which will be followed by a discussion, at the above address, on "The Commonwealth of India Bill" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mr. V. S. Toro, (Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency) will deliver a lantern lecture on "Dental Hygiene" for the League's night High School at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parol, to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.—On behalf of the Unemployment Bureau which is a philanthropic institution intended for the relief of unemployed especially among the middle class, Mr. Bhambhani appeals to all employers to write to him who may have got jobs for the following:—(1) Petty clerks; (2) General Office Manager; (3) Canvasers; (4) Bill Collectors; (5) Accountants; (6) Typists and others. Address:—S. H. Jhalwala, Hon. Secretary, Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Pothavdi, Parol, Bombay.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A programme of Indian Music by Mr. K. R. Keiker, Artist, Bombay, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) from 7 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 metres.
1. "Sunder Sar Jara Va" Rag Multani Tal Trital.
2. "Humari Mandhari Kasi" Rag Bihag Tal Trital.
3. "Too to Rama Sumar" Rag Malkosh Tal Trital.
4. "Prabhu Aji Gamala" Rag Bhairavi Tal Trital.

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK.—It is proposed to celebrate Youth Week in Bombay some time in November next. The movement has received support of 28 local institutions, and their representatives are on the Managing Committee. Messages of sympathy are received from His Excellency, the Governor, Lady Wilson, Mahatmaji, and various others, at home and abroad.
The objects of the movement has in view are lofty and noble. It stands to secure international freedom. It aims at making the coming civilization formative, co-operative and orderly. It condemns war and strives for Universal Brotherhood and Comradeship.

GIRL WIFE'S FATE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, coroner, concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Balobai wife of Gaggie Tokerey, aged 18 years who died in the J. J. Hospital on the 17th instant as a result of shock due to burns combined with septic absorption.

The deceased lived with her husband at Body Guards' Line, Chowpatty. On the 6th instant she sustained injuries by burns while lighting a Primus stove. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was alleged, she complained to an ayah of her ward that her husband had set her clothes on fire.

Kantappa Shetty a motor driver, staying at Body Guards' Line said at about 7 p.m. on the 6th instant he heard cries of "Pour Water". He rushed out and saw smoke. He saw the deceased lying on the floor and her clothes were smouldering. Her husband

band was trying to put out the fire with his hands. Witness told the husband to take her to a hospital. He said he would bring a private doctor. The deceased said: "Take me to the nearest place to cool my body down". She said while she was pumping a stove her clothes had caught fire.

Gaggi Tokerey, the husband of the deceased said the deceased had some eruptions on her abdomen. She was boiling water to bathe the eruptions. Her clothes suddenly caught fire. Witness had taken some beer that day.

Anapuranabai a nurse in the J. J. Hospital said the deceased was in Ward No. 6. Four or five days after she was admitted, deceased's mother came to see her and she told her mother what had happened in her house. Witness was taking temperature then. Witness questioned her, and the deceased said: "Sister, what can I tell you? My husband had come home drunk and quarrelled with me. I told him not to quarrel with me and thereupon he assaulted me. He then struck a match and set my sari on fire. I extinguished the flames and then my husband struck another match and set fire to my clothes from behind. I raised cries and people came up. The fire was put out and I was brought to the hospital". She spoke in Gujarati and witness could understand what she was saying. An ayah and a sweeper woman were close by. She made the complaint a day before she died. Witness made a report to the Night Superintendent.

Gagobai, mother of the deceased, said she lived in the hospital near her daughter's cot for 8 days. One day she was very bad and complained that her husband had come home drunk and had quarrelled with her. He then assaulted her and set fire to her clothes by lighting a match. Deceased made the statement in the presence of a nurse. Witness questioned her son-in-law and he denied the charge and said his wife's clothes had caught fire while she was cooking food.

Marimbai, an ayah in the J. J. Hospital supported the statements made by Nurse Anapuranabai and the last witness. The jury returned a verdict of death by shock following burns and septic absorption.

The jury remarked that they were not prepared to hold that the husband of the deceased had set her clothes on fire.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN STEAMER'S HOLD.
On Monday at about 11 a.m. s.s. "Sarada" lying in Victoria Dock was discharging cargo and one Robert, an Indian Christian labourer was standing near the hatch. Suddenly a load of cargo skidded along the boards and struck Robert throwing him down into the hold. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the skull. He died subsequently. At an inquest held by the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIND OF DEAD BODY OF A CHILD.
On Monday at about 3 p.m. the dead body of a male child was found in a sweeper's passage in Dongri Street by a Municipal sweeper who reported the matter to the police. The body was found rolled in a gunny cloth and tied over with a piece of tape. The Police Surgeon who made the post mortem examination was of opinion that death was due to asphyxiation.

At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation but remarked that they were unable to state whether it was accidental or homicidal.

FINED FOR POSSESSING UNLICENSED LIQUOR.
Mr. P. J. Hudson of the Excise Department charged Valima wife of Munera Before Mr. S. S. Rangekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with bringing ten drums of liquor from Poona.

The accused came down to Bombay on Tuesday morning by 24 Up Passenger train. As she alighted at the Victoria Terminus, an Excise peon arrested the accused on suspicion and a search being made a bottle of country liquor was found on her person.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 5.

FINED FOR GAMBLING ON STREET.
Sub-Inspector Savant put up Fakirbhai Nathabhai and Ibrahim Pharsan before a bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Esplanade Police Court for gambling on a public street.

Mr. R. R. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution while Mr. Kampani, pleader appeared for the first accused and Mr. Chotalal Desai, pleader, defended the second accused.

On receipt of certain information police Constables Nos 2181B and 1993B were kept on watch in Cavel Street on the evening of July 13 in plain clothes. The policemen saw the first accused receiving bets on Aukh and Pusk on the pavement.

Subsequently accused No. 2 was seen handing a rupee to accused No. 1. Immediately the policemen rushed to the spot and arrested the accused where upon accused No. 1 threw down the money. A Victoria walla's aid was requisitioned to find the money which was recovered from the Street.

At this stage Mr. Thanawalla was asked by the Court whether the police had recovered any receipts. Mr. Thanawalla replied that the gamblers had become shrewd and did not pass any receipts as they serve as evidence.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and denied the allegations.

The Magistrates on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 150 while the second accused was fined Rs. 10. The Magistrate complimented the policemen for their sharp detection and requested Mr. Thanawalla to convey their remarks to their superior officers.

A DAUGHTER BORN TO MUMTAZ.

We understand that Mumtaz, the "central figure" in the Bawla Murder case

gave birth to a child on Sunday last at her residence at Girgaon. Captain Thomson, R. A. M. O. Police Surgeon, being apprised of the fact he immediately repaired to the residence of Mumtaz and attended upon her and the little new comer who is a daughter. He then removed under his personal supervision both the mother and the child to his Nursing Home at "Jasmine Lodge" Napean Sea Road, where Kurbani of a goat was offered whereby according to Mohomedan rites, it would be remembered Mumtaz Begam had recently got Rs. one lakh from the mother of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bowla in a testamentary suit in the Bombay High Court.

BRAWLA'S CASE AT PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Hon. Advocate-General of Bombay High Court has not yet fixed the date to hear the argument of Counsel to certify the case of the prisoners of the Bawla murder case to the Full Bench in the meantime they have engaged Sir John Simon, Sir George Lowndes, and Mr. J. M. Parakh in England to lodge their appeal in the Privy Council.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. BEAT Y. M. C. A. "B"

The second string of the Royal Artillery was able to add another victory to its collection when it met the Y.M.C.A. "B" on the Cooperage last evening. The game was rather dull, the gunners being the better team. Acomb opened the scoring for the R.A. and Mason added another before half-time. The only thrilling moments occurred when Ernest made his sensational saves. The gunners increased their

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

A cable received from New York

at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Tuesday's opening rate. —2

Tuesday's closing rate. —12

Liverpool opening +2

Liverpool closing —1

lead in the second half when Mason scored the third goal. In this period the Young Men had rather more of the play. On several occasions Bagrie led rushes which even reached the gunners' goal, but Massey and Addison were safe and sent them back. Turner worked well in the half line while Mahar played a sturdy game as back. Ernest made some more good saves in this half, his clearing being really smart. French was seen again in the ranks of the R.A. but occupied a position unusual to him, as right wing.

R.A. "B"—Lawrence; Massey and Addison; Bond, Giggall and Daniels; French, Acomb, Mason, Bell and Linhorn. Y.M.C.A. "B"—Ernest; Mahar and K. Laid; Eswain, Hudson and Turner; Hodgkinson, Jolly, Lawrie, Bagrie and Hierlehey. Referee—Sgt. Lowe.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 20.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began on Saturday:—

Lancashire v. Middlesex—Middlesex 410 and 213 for 5 (Haig 65 not out). Lancashire 238 (Bernes 84, Haig 6 for 70).

Kent v. Surrey—Kent 281 Surrey 547 for 5 (Hobbs who is the first to reach 2,000 of the season scored 105, Sandham 88, Jeacocke 80, Shepherd 207 not out).

Notts v. Yorkshire—Yorkshire 383 and 213 for one. Notts 312 (Carr 53, Walker 74, Whysall 81, Rhodes 4 for 60).

Sussex v. Warwickshire—Warwickshire 230 and 131 for 7. Sussex 300 (A. E. Gilligan 66, Tate 73 not out).

Essex v. Hampshire—Essex 486 for 6 and declared (Claude Ashton 85, Perring 91 not out). Hampshire 182 (Louden 4 for 28) and following on 73 for 2.

Glamorgan v. Worcestershire—Worcestershire 223 and 193 for nine. Glamorgan 195 (Arnot 60, Rees 5 for 57, Pearson 4 for 42).

Somerset v. Derbyshire—Somerset 321 and 1 for no wicket. Derby 367 (Lec 113, Jackson 103, White 4 for 72).

NAVY VS. ARMY.

In a cricket match between the Navy and the Army that began last Saturday, the Army won by an innings. The Navy 119 and 136 (L. Cook 4 for 39). The Army 374 for seven and declared (Hudson 110).—Reuter's Special.

"IMPORTANT POINT IN LAW OF AGENCY."

Messrs. Tricunmas Gordhandas Khattau and Co. write with reference to the report of the proceedings in the suit filed against them and the Gaeekar Industrials Ltd., by the Swiss Locomotive Machine Works published in our issue of the 7th instant. That the amount claimed in suit which was Rs. 2,05,298 and not Rs. 2,223,298 as stated in the report and that the decree against them was by consent and that the plaintiffs agreed to accept from them an amount substantially less than the amount claimed if paid within a stipulated time.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/32.

Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.

Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 3/8.

Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Fres., 745.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Fres., 810.

Bank's buying D. D. Fres., 795.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 113.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 109.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 153.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 211.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 157.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.86 3/16

London—Paris Fres. 103.00

London—Switzerland Fres. 25.00

London—Brussels Fres., 105.00

London—Rome Liras, 131.00

London—Berlin Marks, 90.40

Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.

London, July 20.

Tele Transfers 1/61/8 firm.

Bar Gold £4-4 1/11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 32 quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/16

Bank Demand 1/6 3/32

Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 5/16

Fcs. Demand 747

American Dollars 278 1/2

Hongkong Dollars 168 1/2

Shanghai 211 1/2

Japan 113

Singapore 157 1/4

Tone:—Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 20.

Stockholm 1807.

Christiania 2865.

Amsterdam 1210.

Switzerland 2503

The Bombay Mails of 4th instant were delivered in London in 20th July.

New York, July 20.

Demand Bills 48375.

London, July 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 3890.

Exchange on London in Germany 2041 5/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 13163.

STOCKS ETC.

London, July 20.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 288 3/8

1/9.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91 5/8, unchgd.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 100 1/4.

Conversion Loan 7 1/2 per cent 101.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101.

Indian Loan 7 per cent 105 1/2.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 7/8.

Rupree Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51 nominal.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67.

Government Securities 58 1/2.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/4 4 1/4.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/4 4 3/16.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/4 5 3/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/4 5 3/4.

Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/2.

London, July 20.

Rentes 3 per cent 42 1/2.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—

Closed quiet. Business was small.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.

Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

Bullion.—Sovereigns from South Africa £1,000,000 and for export to Singapore £3,000,000 and to Java £5,800,000.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 21.

Three months 4-3-8 per cent.

Six months 4-5-8 per cent.

Bank of England rate—5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate—4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call—2 1/2 per cent.

One month—2 per cent.

Three months—2 per cent.

Six months—3 per cent.

Tone of money market—Easy.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 21.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13-6-6.

Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13-6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-3.

Bar silver ready Rs. 72-3.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-3.

Bar silver

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1925.

JAPANESE COMPETITION. V.

We have been told by obliging friends that the present series of articles on Japanese competition with the Indian industry in its own home market is bound to promote retaliation; and that, therefore, we must tread warily in exposing the methods and devices used by Japan in making good her competition in our own and neutral markets. Apart altogether from the fact that such threats do not at all impress us,—unless as striking proofs of a guilty conscience,—we must point out for the benefit of such friendly critics the example of Japan herself in safeguarding the interests in her own markets of her own national industry. Our suggestions and implications do not go half the length Japan has actually ventured on in affording the rigidest possible protection to her own industries against fair or unfair foreign competition in the local markets. Surely, our friends the admirers or advocates of the Japanese business interests in this country,—who, we are perfectly aware, can be most substantially "fed" for the facilities they are in a position to afford the Japanese interests in India in their endeavour to export cotton from this country at the lowest prices they can manage on any flimsy pretext of a "corner" in the cotton bazar,—whose dominating, purse-proud plutocrats have yet to learn the elements of genuine patriotism and appreciate the real statesmanship of safeguarding a national industry even at the risk, if need be, of allowing to escape from the slaughter a black sheep or two occasionally,—will realise that this is

the sincerest tribute we are paying the Japanese industrial and commercial interests, when we hold up their example in their own country for their own industry as a model for the Indian Government. Indeed, we were under the impression that no one could have mistaken the vein of admiration,—tinged, if you like, with a little bit of envy—which runs through all these articles showing what Japan can do and has done for the promotion of her own national industry and commerce and wishing we imitate some if not all of those achievements of Japan, if only we had the power to govern our own country in our national hands. Of course, with a Finance Member who always protests, in season and out of season, to be serving what he calls Indian interests every time he undermines the very foundation of Indian industry, we can scarcely hope for any attempt to emulate the most praiseworthy of these Japanese achievements. But that is no reason why we should not enlighten the Indian public as to the possibilities of our national resources, if only we make a seasonable and determined effort to achieve what we have every right to aspire to.

For a more specific illustration of the Japanese endeavours to build up and maintain progressively a great modern industry, let us take the case of the Tariff Law of Japan. Without going into the historical vicissitudes of this legislation, which, be it noted, has never wavered on the point of protection to the native industry, the changes, such as they have been, being all concerned with the immediate objectives and the actual rates of the duties imposed on foreign competing imports into Japan,—the latest Act of 1920 has three illuminating clauses constituting the most concise and the most convincing object-lesson to any Government that professes to be the guardians of the national interests of the country it governs. Article IV of the Tariff Law of 1920 says:—

"With respect to articles, the produce or manufactures of a country in which vessels or produce or manufactures of Japan are subjected to less favourable treatment than those of other countries, the articles of such country may be designated by Imperial Ordinance, and shall be liable to Customs duties not exceeding in amount the value of such articles, in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff."

We wish the Government of India and the soi-disant servants of India like Sir Basil Blackett would realise what such a provision means! It coolly authorises a hundred per cent duty, in addition to the duty ordinarily levied in the protective tariff, on the produce of any country which unfavourably treats Japanese goods! And Japanese statesmen are not likely to hesitate in putting into effect such clauses, if Japan were treated as India has been in South Africa, for example. The ordinary duties in Japan are mostly specific, whose protective benefit increases with every fall in the price of goods. The few *ad valorem* duties range up to 50 per cent. Here, we must note, is a threat against us if we should choose to discriminate specifically against Japan owing to her competition being carried on in flagrant disregard of ordinary morality and international obligations like those incurred by her under the Washington Convention. Shall we need we, be frightened by such threats? We may be certain Japan will always see which side the bread is buttered. She will never apply the axe to her own feet. Article IX of the same Act specifically exempts from duty "materials to be used for the manufacturing of export articles", which apply to articles like raw cotton from India. Japan cannot retaliate against India in such instances without hamstringing her own industry, though, of course, she has been much too long accustomed to the bluff and bluster of Western politicians not to try that game by way of an experiment.

But while we feel secure that the Japanese power of open retaliation in respect of Indian goods is limited by the very nature of the case; and while we also feel that retaliation in the only form in which Japan can afford it is bound to react on Japan herself and benefit Indian industry and Indian commerce in the best interests of the Indian nation at large, we must not be insensible to the large reserve of powers with which the Japanese Government has been armed to teach inconvenient competitors to respect the rights of the Japanese producers in their own markets at least. Article V is terse and convincing to a degree:—

"In respect of articles in respect of which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a Customs duty of

the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff."

Japan could not possibly have given us a more praiseworthy model, if only the Government of India had the least vestige of regard for the interests of India, if only the Reading-cum-Blackett coterie who now rule the roost in Simla were truly loyal to the country whose public servants they are. Japanese goods are bounty-fed in a number of ways, no matter how strenuously their diplomats deny the fact of the bounty and rebates and subsidies. The Indian competitor is handicapped in his own market by the perverse policy of Sir Basil, who refuses, even now when the Indian cotton industry is at its last gasp, to remove the absurd, unjust and uneconomic Excise Duty on the Indian cotton products lest Lancashire interests should by any chance be jeopardised in India. In their shortsighted solicitude for the interests of Lancashire, they do not even trouble to analyse the nature and direction of the Indian trade. In their determined disregard of Indian claims, they do not even trouble to scrutinise the real competition going on in the Indian market between the Indian and the several non-Indian products. And so, without doing any substantial service to England, except piling up a heritage of indelible distrust and the doubtful benefit of maintaining prestige by unjustly refusing to repeal an inequitable impost, they are sacrificing blindly the lasting interests of India. But it is not even now too late to take a lesson, if even from the Japanese model.

IMPERIAL BANK REFORM.

We have already published the full text of a Bill to be introduced by Mr. B. Das in the Assembly for amending the Imperial Bank Act of 1920. The purpose of the measure will receive wide-spread endorsement in the country since it seeks to support the first steps needed for 'Indianising' a part of the Imperial Bank's higher staff. The Bill is modest in scope because it lays down the minimum proportion of Indians to be employed in the superior service of the Bank and enjoins upon the London Office to draft at least five Indian candidates for training and employment. In a recent pronouncement before the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Norcott Warren gave some stately figures about the admission of Indians in the Bank. Considering the extension of one hundred branches in five years, the increase cannot be deemed satisfactory; furthermore there is no evidence of the Bank's willingness to speed the admission of Indians from the top-grade as well as from the bottom. It is not for lack of competent Indian bankers that the triumphant godhead of managing governors is kept safe from Indian defilement, and it is not for the shortage of qualified youths in the country that the Bank repeatedly advertises in England for British recruits. The amendment of Section 28 of the Act of 1920 is meant to establish the practice that one of the two managing governors in India should be an Indian. There is a subdued rumour that with the growth of the Bank's work, particularly in regard to the assumption of the Currency Department, the number of managing governors in India will have to be raised to four, including the one in London. The present law does not prohibit the appointment of Indians, but vested interests have formed a ringed fence against Indians. If Sir Norcott Warren is sincere about the admission of Indians, he should have no objection to the presence of an Indian colleague. Modern banking is in its nascent stage in this country, and the presence of an Indian expert familiar with the needs of the country and the inclinations of the people ought to be regarded by sincere friends of the Bank as a valuable acquisition.

The claim will become all the more irresistible if we look at the amount of Indian money passing yearly through the Imperial Bank. Central and Provincial revenues amount to Rs. 225 crores; railway capital and other expenditure about Rs. 150 crores; Development and other capital expenditures, say, Rs. 50 crores; and the Currency Departments deposits may equal Rs. 100 crores. The Indian public have thus in enormous stake in the institution and the Government must in addition recognise the vast deposits passing through the Bank. Is it too much to ask that vested interests should yield to a slight degree for accommodating an Indian? With the patronage of Government and quasi-official institutions lending the Bank an infinity of credit, the Bank cannot sanely turn round and say that the proposal relates to its domestic economy and therefore should be discouraged. The domesticities of a

private corporation cannot be quoted in favour of the autocracy and racial exclusiveness of a public institution feeding upon State-credit. Mr. Das' Bill further stipulates that from the date of the promulgation of the 1920 Act, as amended, the total number of European officers shall not exceed the number employed at the time of the amalgamation. If the authorities of the Bank give a chance to Indians the object can be attained. Let the annual vacancies be thrown open to a competitive test in India and the best men irrespective of race be recruited to the service. That there will be no diminution of standard is guaranteed by the existence of commercial colleges where Indians from all parts of the country qualify themselves on strict standards of efficiency. A broad principle, nauseating in its assumption of impartiality, is likely to emanate from interested quarters. Our object is to mitigate the motive of racialism which lies behind present recruitment and to give a small chance to Indians without constant bickerings. To say that an obligation to take a proportion of Indians, say 50 per cent., would involve racial preference, is puerile; for we have no objection to state that 50 per cent. should be foreigners and give them pride of preference, as long as the real purpose, namely, justice to Indians is virtually secured. Recently Sir William Marris spoke in pompous vein against the fixation of the number of Indians on a public body, because forsooth it was contrary to the fraternal spirit of our citizenship to mention the minimum number of Indians in a public statute. Against that essay in noxious obscurantism we may point out the specification of the number of Indians, in recent laws like the Cochin Port Trust Act. Law means compulsion, and justice that is not voluntarily done is exacted by law. Racialism lies in the practice of the injustice that is sought to be remedied by law. Therefore there can be no reasonable objection to the aid of law for the rendering of deferred justice. We hope Mr. Das' Bill will be widely supported. It seeks the partial redress of an injustice and to those who object we would say that what we have so far endured to suffer, they should now endure to hear.

Antea of the Ban

A Wrong Decision.

His Excellency the Governor has, we hold, acted unwisely in disallowing Mr. R. G. Pradhan's motion of adjournment to discuss the unsatisfactory character of Lord Birkenhead's statement on India. The Council's opinion on the Birkenhead pronouncement has been stifled on two grounds: that the matter lies outside the purview of the Local Government and that the decisions of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have not been considered by the Government of India and the Assembly. We may dismiss the latter objection by merely observing that Mr. Pradhan desired to discuss not the results of the Reading-Birkenhead confabulations nor the general policy they may have agreed upon but only Lord Birkenhead's oration. Frankly, we feel disgusted with the manner in which the Government invent silly pretexts for their settled policy of drift and reaction. Pronouncements on policies—because it is too old-fashioned to have policies—are made but non-official discussion on them is stifled on the plea that the Government have to deliberate on the statement and make another authoritative declaration of policy at Delhi; by that time conversations will have begun with Whitehall on the Viceroy's statement and the Indian public will be asked to await their outcome. Where matters relate to the powers or emoluments of the Services, or the repression of political movements, or the public is presented with a *fait accompli*. Where they are concerned with constitutional reform or Indianisation or Indian Marine, the Government make this endless shuttle-cock between London and Simla a dishonest excuse for dilatoriness and regression. We are sorry to see the Governor of Bombay abetting such tactics.

Birkenhead and Bombay.

The other ground on which His Excellency has vetoed the adjournment motion is no more plausible. To argue that "the financial, commercial and political situation" of India which formed the theme of Lord Birkenhead's speech is not "primarily a concern" of the Bombay Government is to carry the division of functions between Central and Provincial Governments to absurd lengths. The financial and political conditions of India and Lord Birkenhead's reflections on them are emphatically a subject of provincial concern. To be precise, however, Lord Birkenhead did not confine his remarks to "All-India subjects" as the Governor hinted but dealt somewhat elaborately with the working of the dyarchical system in the provinces. Indeed, he referred specifically to the Bombay Council including the problem created by the refusal of the Swarajists to shoulder "political responsibility"—as his lordship was pleased to characterise the Swa-

rajist refusal of office—and the question of strengthening the Ministerships on which the Bombay Government have obviously set their heart. The noble lord in this respect misrepresented not only the Swarajist attitude but also the views of the Indian members of the Bombay Government on the subject of provincial autonomy. The Bombay Council was, therefore, a proper place to frame the non-official reply to Lord Birkenhead's inconsequential analysis of dyarchy and to focus Bombay's opinion on the bureaucratic policy as outlined in his speech. To deny that right to reply as well as to ventilate the public feeling of condemnation is hardly fair to the Councillors.

Civics and Politics.

We are unable to appreciate the political hysteria which has overtaken the Liberals in Calcutta and elsewhere on the election of Mr. Sen Gupta to the majority of that city. It is not difficult to understand the irritation of the Europeans at the sight of Indians managing an entire city without their help; but what are we to make of the Moderates' fastidious and artificial distinctions between civics and politics in their unpatriotic slanders of the Swarajists? The bureaucracy for its own purpose prefers to split up faculties and interests and functions while boasting of the unification caused by *Pax Britannica*; it denounces economic criticisms, religious movements, demands for educational freedom and civic independence as all prompted by "political" motives, but they are not less estimable for that reason. Thus the presentation of addresses to an incoming or departing Governor, however unknown or unpopular, is regarded as a part of civic duty but the presentation of addresses to national leaders is unholy "politics." In no State can the civic life and affairs of a people be rigidly divorced from political currents: when Mr. Lloyd George is presented with the "freedom of city" by hundreds of boroughs for his war-services no one argues that it is intrusion in vulgar politics. And in India where bureaucratic interests and the virus of racialism spring up and vitiate civic issues at every turn, it is hopeless to demarcate between civics and politics. In fact, the impediments to civic amelioration and reconstruction in the shape of governmental super-imposition are so serious that they disheartened a robust social worker like Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru.

Political parties in England fight local elections on the lines of national parties and British Labour seeks to utilise local government for socialising municipal services. We foresee no dire disasters if a vigorous nationalist party captures local bodies, for acquiring greater political power and ousting alien interests from the bottom upwards. On the contrary, we welcome a different conception of the function of local government and every endeavour to link up the country by radiating the gospel of political freedom from thousands of local centres. For it is impossible to make a silken purse out of sow's ears, or local freedom and initiative out of alien bureaucratic domination.

Roads in Navsari. A correspondent writes:— "His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar had one time the most laudable ambition of making Baroda a model State exceeding in efficiency and progress the surrounding British territory. At one time it did appear as if the State had outstripped the relatively enviable condition in the powerful neighbouring State. For some years, however, owing, of course, mainly to the failing health of His Highness the State has not maintained the standard it had once attained. My present complaint refers not so much to the general machinery of governance as to the physical condition of Navsari, the second city in the Gaikwar's dominions. It is naturally a healthy place and could be made more healthy if its sanitation were not unfortunately totally neglected. It is true that certain parts of neighbouring cities of Surat and Bharuch, not to say Bulsar, are not patterns of hygienic perfection. But as regards the condition of the roads Navsari is fifty years behind. In the rains the slush and mud accumulate and the roads are impassable, the effluvia when the rains stop poison the atmosphere, and mosquitoes breed in profusion. A very slight attention and expenditure would make Navsari a place where one can have convenient and easy communications and the natural salubrity of the climate could be prevented from being contaminated. It is not the purpose of this letter to cast any reflection on any person in authority. The present writer, indeed, is not aware who is responsible for this grievous neglect. He only hopes that these lines may attract the prompt and sympathetic notice of the officials for whose action none would be more grateful than himself and his numerous friends who are loyal subjects of the great Indian Ruler and who have approached the Press not without considerable reluctance and not before they had endeavoured through the usual channels to remedy a chronic complaint."

UNDER ONE FLAG.

ADVANCE ON ALL LINES.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

REPLIES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Lala Harkishenlal and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress.

QUESTIONS.

- Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential, will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?
- If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?
- If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?
- What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?
- Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?
- If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?
- Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?
- If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?
- If the Reading Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?
- If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?
- Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?
- Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

LALA HARKISHANLAL'S REPLIES.

- No—I don't object to the creed.
- I should like both the qualifications abolished.
- A Congress party and a Congress programme will be welcome; I shall be prepared to co-operate.
- Advance on all lines without any exception.
- I don't; all depends on what we are worth in British opinion: If we are the country and the country is with us there are great possibilities.
- It depends on our strength.
- Swadeshi movement in my view is a wider subject and does not confine itself to cloth: again half of our nakedness and completely our vanity are clothed by foreign cloth.
- I did accept it once and am not likely to be offered it again. Therefore the question does not arise.
- I will be prepared to do anything to show our unanimity and strength.
- See answer to question 9.
- Swarajists are the only people who in my view are doing any real political work.
- Personal equation is a factor to be reckoned with—it is not only the differences in the mental attitude towards political questions that divide us.
- HARKISHENLAL.
Lahore.

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IVENGAR'S REPLIES.

- No.
- Yes.
- If the Congress frames a new programme of political work, including Council work, it depends upon what the programme is before I can undertake to co-operate in carrying it out. Any programme which involves working dyarchy or proving our fitness will not commend itself to me in any case, though I shall, as in other cases, submit to it and remain in the Congress to convert it to our views.
- I should stick to the Swaraj Party's programme with one or two modifications, to secure maximum support.
- It all depends on what you mean by constitutional agitation. I think a no-tax campaign is perfectly constitutional in which I think it will succeed in persuading the British to yield up Swaraj.
- The time is not yet ripe for contesting the elections on the no-tax ticket. If the preliminary programme of the Congress, Swaraj party in this behalf is fulfilled in due measure, this must follow.
- Yes.
- No.
- Apart from the Swaraj Party's programme something more has to be done, but I shall wait to know exactly what the final decisions are.
- See answer to question No. 6.
- Yes—as far as they get the opportunities.
- There are so many gradations in these categories that I cannot say definitely; but I should certainly try.
- A. RANGASWAMI IVENGAR

CAWNPORE CONGRESS PREPARATION. ELECTION OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

LUCKNOW, July 21.
A general meeting of the Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the Congress at Cawnpore will be held in the Maiwari Vilayalaya, Cawnpore, on the 9th August to elect Chairman and other office bearers of the reception committee and form an executive committee and other sub-committees.—A. P.

TILAK MEMORIAL AT CAWNPORE. DECISION TO ERECT A HALL.

LUCKNOW, July 21.
At a general meeting of the Cawnpore Tilak Memorial Society held on the 17th July, it was resolved to purchase a suitable plot of land of erect a Hall to be named after Lokmanya Tilak and to invite Mahatma Gandhi to lay its foundation stone.—A. P.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SYSTEM.

LONDON, July 20.
In the House of Commons, to-day during the Debate on the Post Office estimates, Mr. Hartshorn, Labour ex-Postmaster-General, taxed the Government with lacking in energy in the completion of the Imperial Wireless system.
Viscount Wolmer assured the House that Government was pressing the matter with zeal and energy. He denied that the delay occurred except in connection with the construction of north-eastern stations, and said that he was communicating with Australia and India on the subject. He pointed out that beam wireless was still in its infancy, and both the Post Office and Marconis were constantly gaining fresh information, which, on several occasions, made a consistent policy difficult. Moreover technical formalities connected with the ownership of station sites produced delay, but he hoped that these would be completed in a few weeks. He declared that the Wireless Advisory Committee was steadily progressing in arriving at the recommendations regarding tariff routes and arrangements.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

DONATION FOR POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION.

NAGPUR, July 21.
The Registrar, Nagpur University wires under date 21st:—
The Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University announces that Pandit Deokinandan of Bilaspur, Central Provinces, has, by his registered will, which he has made over to the University, bequeathed the whole of his estate consisting of valuable malguzari village and houses in Bilaspur and other properties for the promotion of post-graduate education to be organised by the University. A portion will be devoted to local medical relief.—A. P.

ments, whereby he hoped to make the Empire system consistent as a whole. He added that nowhere in the Empire was a beam station yet working under conditions of public service, but hoped that the service would be working in October between Britain and South Africa and Britain and Canada.—*Reuters' Special.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. J.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 21.
There was a big list of questions and answers, to-day before the Council and the one hour usually allotted for the purpose was found to be quite insufficient. The Executive Members were much heckled as the written answers given by them were thought to be unsatisfactory. Mr. Dadubhai Desai asked for a copy of the rules framed under Section 49(2) referred to by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his statement and of the Instrument of Instructions issued by the Governor.

Sir Maurice Hayward answered that rules of business were confidential and could not be supplied to the Council and that the Instrument of Instructions was already published. This answer resulted in a number of further questions being put to Sir Maurice, but brought forth no satisfactory answer.

The next question was more important still, and again referred to Sir Chimanlal's statement that there was a rule empowering a Secretary who differed from a Minister or a Member of Government to submit papers to the Governor and take his orders from him. Mr. Dadubhai Desai further asked under what rule of the Government of India Act this was done and he wanted a copy of the Rules to be submitted to the Council.

The answer was, there was no rule giving the secretaries the same powers as Ministers or Members. The Rules only providing submission of papers to the Governor in certain cases. This was the signal for a number of supplementary questions being put to Sir Maurice who, however, gave unsatisfactory answers. He was then asked to tell how many such cases had recently occurred, but that also Sir Maurice would not tell.

The acting Revenue Member gave some dissatisfaction in almost every case of reply asked for notice or pleaded ignorance or complained that the supplementary question did not arise out of the original question. This created a good deal of dissatisfaction. Before, however, all the questions could be answered or rather read out the one hour was over.

The Council then took up the consideration of the Prevention of Adulteration of Foods Bill. This was passed without much discussion.

AMENDING BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act evoked much criticism from members who had given notices of amendments. Most of these amendments were of a reactionary kind and met with scant support of members. Mr. Surve's efforts to do away with cumulative voting was unsuccessful, and he had strong opposition to counter on all sides, even members of his own party leaving him isolated. The most important amendment was, of course, that of Mr. Nariman, empowering the Corporation to make the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. He made a long speech in support, but before he could fully develop his case the meeting adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. After question time the further consideration of the Bill for the prevention of adulteration of articles of food and their sale was taken up. Clause 17 empowered an inspector appointed under this Act to enter at all reasonable times into any place which he has reason to believe is used for the manufacture or sale of any food, provided due regard was paid to the social and religious customs of the occupiers.
Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji opposed the clause on the ground that officers were likely to enter houses where *pardah* system was observed and that it was not proper to arm them with such powers.
The Minister, Mr. Jadhav, said these officers were appointed not by Government but by local authorities and so there was no chance of any wicked officers being foisted on the people.

The matter was carried to division and there it was declared carried only 29 votes being cast in the opposition.

"TOO SWEEPING."
Clause 18 read that, "No person shall be liable to any penalty or payment of damages on account of any act done, in pursuance of any duty imposed on him under the Act."

Mr. Jayakar opposed it since the previous clause was adopted by the Council. He thought it was too sweeping a clause. As the law was liable to be applied to villages and small towns, he thought the danger was greater there than in the cities. This clause was analogous to sections 142 and 159 of the District Municipal Act but in the latter a man was not immune from the Criminal Law, although he might be immune from civil damages. He thought such a license should not be allowed.

The Minister, Mr. Hidayatulla, said a man was liable to civil action under the Municipal Act if the action was not done in good faith and asserted they were liable for civil or criminal action if the acts were not done in good faith under the Bill now before the Council.

Mr. Nariman protested against the Municipal Act being misquoted as under it every Municipal officer was liable to prosecution. But the Bill did not provide

(Continued on page 8.)

REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD.

GANDHI-NEHRU PACT.

ABSOLUTION FROM BELGAUM TERMS.

CONGRESS—A PREDOMINANTLY POLITICAL BODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is publishing an important statement in "Young India" on the Swaraj Party's programme, and appealing for concerted action.

An All-India Deshbandhu Memorial Fund is about to be instituted for village organisation work. Signatories to the appeal for this Fund will include, among others, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, and Maulana Abukalam Asad.

EXTENSION OF CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

It is understood Mr. V. J. Patel wants to remove the yarn franchise and extend the Congress franchise to the elected members of the Provincial and Central Legislatures, and to the councils and Executive Committees of recognised public bodies, like the Moslem League, the Khilafat Committee, the Hindu Sabha, the British Indian Association, the Mahajan Sabha of Madras, the Bombay Presidency Association, etc.

According to this plan, 50 per cent. of the members of the All-India Congress Committee would be elected by these enfranchised constituencies, the rest being elected by the present Congress organisations.

"MORE STRUGGLE AHEAD."

WELCOME SIGNS FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

"More struggle ahead" with these characteristic words Pandit Motilal Nehru received me this morning. Motilalji after two successive injections is improving. He always used to hint that something important was coming and the culmination was reached to-day when he handed over to the Press the memorable correspondence which passed between him and Mahatma Gandhi. There was no doubt misrepresentation about Mahatmaj's resignation of the presidentship of the Congress in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", until the 'document' published to-day reveals how the great leaders Motilalji and Mahatmaj are going to co-operate at the critical stage of the nation's history.

"What about Mahatmaj's resignation?" I asked Pandit Motilal this morning.

"That is all wrong", retorted Panditji. The promise of Mahatma Gandhi to actively help the Swarajists on the death of Deshbandhu Das and his resolve to place the whole machinery of the Congress at the disposal of the new Swarajist leader so that the authority and influence of the Swaraj Party might be increased are welcome signs for concerted action. Greater political activities are anticipated by Mahatma when he says the Congress need no longer be a predominantly spinning association, but a political body.

GANDHI-NEHRU CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence which passed between Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru has been published:—

"CALCUTTA, 19th July 1925.

Dear Panditji, During these few days I have been making myself what special exclusive contribution I can make to the memory of Deshbandhu and the situation created by Lord Birkenhead's speech and I have come to the conclusion that I should absolve the Swaraj Party from all obligations under the Pact of last year. The result of this act is that the Congress need no longer be a predominantly spinning association. I recognise that under the situation created by the speech, the authority and influence of the Swaraj Party need to be increased. I would fail in my duty if I neglected a single step within my power to increase the strength of the party. This can be done if the Congress becomes a predominantly political body. Under this pact the Congress activity is restricted to the constructive programme mentioned therein. I recognise that this restriction should not continue under the altered circumstances that faces the country. Not only do I, therefore, personally absolve you from restriction, but I propose to ask the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Com-

mittee to do likewise and place the whole machinery of the Congress at your disposal so as to enable you to bring before that body such political resolutions as you may consider necessary in the interest of the country. In fact I would have you regard me at your disposal in all such matters in which I can conscientiously serve you and the Swaraj Party.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

PUNDITJI'S REPLY.

Dear Mahatmaj, The Swaraj Party is under a deep debt of gratitude to you for your generous support on the irreparable loss it sustained by the premature death of its great leader, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. You have now redoubled that debt by the noble offer contained in your letter of the 19th July. It seems to me that the only way to repay that debt is to accept your offer in all humility and strive with your help to meet the situation created by Lord Birkenhead's speech in the spirit of the last pronouncement of Deshbandhu Das made at Faridpur. Lord Birkenhead seems to have spurned this honourable co-operation offered by the Deshbandhu and to have made it clear that in our struggle for freedom we have still to face many unnecessary obstacles and many ill-informed opponents. Our plain duty, at this stage, is, therefore, to go ahead along the line chalked out for us and prepare the country for an effective challenge to irresponsible and insolent authority. In the words of the great Faridpur speech "We shall fight, but fight clean not forgetting that when the time for settlement comes, as it is bound to come, we have to enter a peace Conference not in a spirit of arrogance, but with becoming humility so that it may be said of us that we were greater in our achievement than in our adversity." You have now enabled us to fulfil the message of the Deshbandhu with the united strength of the Congress at our back. Under such auspices we need entertain no misgivings about the result which can only be what it has invariably been in all ages and countries—the ultimate triumph of right over might. I desire to say one word about the pact from which you have so generously absolved the Swaraj Party. As you know both Deshbandhu Das and I had no desire to have the condition of the pact altered in the course of the year. We wanted to give it a full and fair trial and it was our wish to help personally in every way in making it a success. Ill-health and many pre-occupations prevented us both from doing as much for it as we had wished, but I entirely agree with you that a new situation has been created by the recent events and under the circumstances the Congress should, without loss of time, adopt itself to this situation by making itself a predominantly political body. I, therefore, welcome your offer. This, however, does not mean that the Congress should give up in any way the constructive programme. All our efforts would be of little avail if they are not backed up by the organised strength of the nation. We shall now go ahead in full confidence with our work inside the Council and outside in the country and if the occasion demands organised action in the country I need not assure you that the Swaraj Party will wholeheartedly help in such an activity.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) MOTILAL NEHRU.

AKHAND PATH AT JAITO.

PERFORMANCE OF RITES.

AMRITSAR, July 21.

The deputation of the Sikh Councillors which saw the Administrator of Nabha had brought cheerful news to the Gurdwara Parbandha Committee regarding the settlement of the preliminaries with regard to the performance of the Akhand Path at Jaito. As arranged the Akhand Path was to commence to-day. Publicity to this fact had been scrupulously avoided. The representatives of the S. G. P. C. Sardars Mangal Singh and Arjan Singh have also proceeded there.

From information received, it is learnt that a Shabdi Jatha led by the Canadian Jatha passed in a dignified procession through Jaito this afternoon headed by musical bands. There was a large Sangat with the Jatha and after due ceremonies, it entered Gurdwara Gangsar which has formed the bone of contention for these two years at 2.35 p.m. The State provided all the facilities it could and offered courteous treatment to the guests. The Akhand Path was commenced after that with due rites. It is further stated that most of the Akalis are proceeding to Mukatsar whence they will march in Jatha formation for participating in 101 Akhand Paths that are to be performed at the palace in atonement for the one which is alleged to have been interrupted.—A. P.

THE END!

RUHR EVACUATED.

REJOICING IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 21. Ringing of the Church bells, blowing of trumpets from the spires of churches and sounding of sirens in the factories and general rejoicing in the streets of Ruhr at mid-night greeted the end of the Franco-Belgian occupation.

Euphoric crowds at Bochum and Gelsenkirchen sang patriotic songs, especially "Deutschland über Alles," but the hoisting of a black, white and red flag on a hotel in Bochum led to a conflict between the Republicans and Nationalists, the former demanding the removal of the flag. The police were called in and several arrests were made. Peace was restored after the hotel proprietor, at the request of the police, had removed the flag.—Reuter.

FRENCH COMPLETE EVACUATION OF SIX TOWNS.

MAYENCE, July 20. French troops yesterday completed the evacuation of Bochum, Witten, Hattingen, Buer, Sterkerade and Dinslaken.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT.

GERMAN REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

LONDON, July 20. German representatives in Allied capitals, today, handed over the German reply to the French note as regards the proposed Security Pact which, according to Reuters Paris correspondent, is couched in very moderate terms and was favourably received there. The reply will be published on Wednesday.—Reuter.

MINING CRISIS.

TRANSPORT WORKERS TO ASSIST MEN.

LONDON, July 21. A Conference of transport workers at Scarborough has passed a resolution empowering the Executive to co-operate with the Council of the Trade Union Congress for the purpose of assisting the Miners to resist to the utmost the imposition of the proposed conditions, and also demanding unconditional re-opening of the negotiations. Mr. Bevin said the new industrial alliance was unable to function in the present crisis.—Reuter.

ANVAL PROGRAMME.

DISAGREEMENT IN CABINET.

LONDON, July 21. Disagreement which has arisen in the Cabinet over the naval construction programme appears to have become acute. The Admiralty, in the first instance, insisted on the construction of five cruisers which Mr. Churchill opposed on the grounds of economy. It is understood that a compromise was suggested by which two cruisers would be laid down in 1925 with the possibility of an "emergency" vessel later, but the Admiralty, in reply, is asking for three ships in 1925 and four more in 1926.

Mr. Baldwin is trying to find a middle way between the demands of Admiral Sir F. C. Bridgeman and Mr. Churchill, with the resignation of the former and the Sea Lords, and perhaps also Col. Amery, as a disturbing possibility on the one hand, and the threatened resignation of the advocates of Economy on the other.—Reuter.

"VERY SERIOUS MATTER TO PARSIS."

DANGER OF BLOODSHED.

LONDON, July 20. Lord Phillimore said that only three cases of conversion of non-Parses to the Parsee religion were known.

Lord Blanesburgh remarked that witness had said that people entered the temple unchallenged as long as their dress was right and nobody forced the door till Bella entered.

King's Counsel Dunne for appellant, said that the whole case for the appellants was not that Bella was not a Zoroastrian but that she was not a Parsee. The Zoroastrian temple was exclusively for Parsee Zoroastrians. This was a very serious matter to the community, and he asked their Lordships to consider the chances of bloodshed if Bella was allowed in the temple.

Again Lord Phillimore said that counsel must show that the community had been religiously injured by the presence of the temple, because any case of this kind would be decided in England. The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

LONDON, July 21.

The Privy Council has reserved judgment in the Rangon Temple case.

Lord Phillimore during Mr. Dunne's reply for the appellants said he saw no evidence of injury to the appellants, of which law could take cognisance even assuming that the girl had no right in the temple. As a matter of fact, she had been duly initiated.—Reuter.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

NEW BILL BEFORE S. AFRICAN ASSEMBLY.

CAPETOWN, July 21.

In the Assembly the Minister of Interior intimated his intention of introducing this session, a bill to make provision for the reservation of residential and other areas in the urban areas for certain persons having racial characteristics in common, and to amend the Immigration and other Acts. Mr. Malan intimated, however, that it was not intended to proceed with the bill this session. The bill will, therefore, come up for second reading at the commencement of the next session.—Reuter.

KHYBER PASS RAILWAY.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 20. Replying to Mr. Lansbury, regarding the Khyber Pass Railway, Lord Winterton hoped that "it would promote friendly relations with the Government of Afghanistan, and added that the construction in no way implied a motive in the least inimical to Afghanistan. He believed that the latter would find the railway a source of great convenience.—Reuter.

CARTELLIST PARTIES' ASCENDANCY

PARIS, July 20.

Practically complete election results show that the Cartel has gained 92 seats of which the Central list 85, and the Communists five. The total figures give the Right parties 574, Cartellist parties 722 and Communists two.—Reuter.

ALLEGED POLITICAL BIAS AGAINST EUROPEANS.

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Filcher asked with regard to the steps that were being taken to deal with the assertions in a letter of the European Association in India with regard to alleged political bias exhibited in the moral and material progress report entitled "India in 1923/4."

Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead closely considered the matter, and felt that no action on his part was called for.—Reuter.

PRINCIPAL AND CIVIL SERVICES.

LONDON, July 20.

Replying to a question of Sir Charles Oman as to whether any measures were contemplated for assimilating the position of European and British subjects serving in the Provincial Services in India to that of other Civil Services, Lord Winterton said that no general extension of the right to retire under the Premature Retirement Rules was contemplated, but the Government of India was examining, in consultation with local Governments, possibility of entertaining applications of individual officers whose circumstances may appear to be of a very exceptional nature.—Reuter.

A "DECISIVE STROKE."

THE PEACE TERMS.

PARIS, July 20.

M. Painlevé announced that Marshal Pétain would remain in Morocco as long as circumstances demanded, and added that peace negotiations were being carried on, but at same time all necessary measures were being taken to consolidate the front and deliver a decisive stroke which would ensure a lasting peace. The leading units of the Moroccan division had already arrived at Oujda, but any offensive would only be taken when preparations were completed. Abdel Krim was informed, today, that two official emissaries of the French and Spanish Governments were in possession of the terms for peace, and Abdel Krim could learn them if he wished.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF AINAICHA.

FEZ, July 20.

A communique announces the relief of Ainaicha after a lively engagement, after which the enemy left 200 dead on the field. The Ainmatouff post which the enemy vigorously pressed for several days has also been relieved. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Dacca, July 20.—His Excellency the Governor held Durbar here this afternoon when he presented sanads to recipients of titles.—A.P.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jeangir, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Lt. Colonel H. D. Buchanan Dunlop, Mr. G. Wiles and Major E. V. H. Fairclough dined at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Monday.—A.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy went out on Monday shooting from Jaipur and shot a tiger.—A.P.

Lady Alexandra Curzon, the youngest daughter of the late Lord Curzon, was on Tuesday married to Major E. D. Metcalfe, of Skinners Horse, at the Chapel Royal. There was a brilliant gathering, including the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Lord Louis Mountbatten was best man.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

(Continued from page 7).

for any such thing particularly, as it was very difficult to prove that an officer was not acting in good faith.

Sir Maurice Hayward said the wording was taken from the City Police Act, which was in force for the last 20 years and yet nothing untoward had happened. The wording was comprehensive, and he recommended the retention of the words. Besides it made no difference at all, for the officers were fully protected under the Penal Code. He thought full protection should be given to these men against civil damages.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani also opposed the clause.

Manvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said it would be a good thing if Government yielded gracefully and agreed to deletion of the clause.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said the Municipal Act contemplated damages and no analogy could be drawn from it. In this case an officer was bound to do his duty and he would be terrified in not doing it if no protection was given. He was for the retention of the clause.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said there were sections now existing for the prevention of adulteration, but they were not enough for the purpose and this Bill was, therefore, introduced. It was their intention that the officers appointed under the Act should not be deterred by any threat from doing their duty. A Municipality would have to protect its officers, otherwise they would be deterred from doing their duty properly. The clause was adopted by 44 votes for and 33 against.

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPAL ACT.

VOTING BY BALLOT.

After tea interval Mr. Jadhav accepted a small amendment of Mr. Karki without discussion and the Bill was read a third time and passed into law.

The Minister, Mr. Hidayatulla, moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act. To clause eight Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved an amendment namely that the voting should not be by ballot as the majority of voters in Bombay were uneducated and could not discriminate properly. Sir V. A. Dabholkar seconded and said the new Act was in force only for a short time and they should not change it.

Mr. S. K. Bole said at election time big landlords and employers of labour unduly influenced the poor voters and thus vitiated the elections.

Mr. J. Swami Narayan said open voting was not proper voting and if it were in force in the case of Council elections only big landlords would have come here, as many of the voters in the mofussil were threatened with evictions. They would be silencing the voice of the dumb masses by doing away with ballot.

Mr. Nariman said in spite of some defects in the ballot voting it was the best way of registering votes. It was only natural that big landlords and millowners should try to get as many votes as possible from the poor tenants and workers. But that was not the reason why they should do away with ballot voting.

Mr. A. N. Surve, opposing, said ballot voting was easier than the present method, which was very complicated. Ballot voting would secure purity of elections and save the voters from much trouble.

Dr. Velkar said they had widened the franchise and if the ballot system were not there the employers of labour would not allow the purity of elections to remain.

Mr. Baptista supported the amendment as five to 10 per cent. of votes in the last Municipal elections under the present system were invalidated. Even educated men were puzzled as to how to register their votes. The millowners declined to influence the voters in the last elections, and he asked the Council to give the Corporation an opportunity of deciding for itself on the question. Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji, opposing, said Council elections went on smoothly but there were free fights at the Municipal elections. He admitted there was a lot of influencing going on at the Municipal elections and ballot should, therefore, be introduced.

Mr. Mavalankar said every good thing had its drawbacks and it was only natural that the ballot system should have some slight defects. He asserted that the landlords and millowners did influence the voters.

Mr. Hidayatulla, replying, said last time voters had rightly exercised their votes not only in the Council elections, but in the local board elections also. Besides the people in Bombay were more intelligent than in the mofussil and voters must register their votes without fear or favour. The amendment was rejected.

ONE VOTE FOR ONE CANDIDATE.

Mr. A. N. Surve moved an amendment that a voter should give one vote only to each candidate instead of all the votes if thought necessary, as under the present rules. He said the backward classes were not properly represented in the Corporation. The five lakhs of Hindus had only a few seats and most of them were occupied by Decanis but Gujaratis 50,000 Parsis had 24 seats; the Muslims had 23 only. The Minister had made no distinction between the depressed and backward classes in nominating members to the Corporation. He complained that Hindus had not their due share of representation.

Minister Hidayatulla said the salvation of backward classes lay in cumulative vote, for if they had favoured the voters all of them could plump their votes for one candidate and not distribute them and thus ensure his return. By taking away the cumulative vote, he was merely frustrating his object. Government had nominated one depressed class member and one backward class member and he had expected the thanks of Mr. Surve. He said by taking away cumulative voting Mussalmans also would suffer. Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposed the amendment.

Mr. Nariman said the mover of the amendment had divided the population of Bombay into so many communities and asked for representation on that basis. Mem-

bers of the Corporation were representing all communities and not particular ones. It was the object of all sane people to do away with communal representation, and he hoped all broad minded members would oppose the amendment.

Mr. S. K. Bole thought Mr. Surve was labouring under some misapprehension. It was no use calling his own community a forward community as Mr. Nariman had asked him to do, when there was so little education among them. If there were more depressed class members on the Corporation free and compulsory education would have been introduced long ago then Mr. Cowasji thought he was putting too high a value on their services than was necessary.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir entirely agreed with Mr. Nariman and from his own experience of the Corporation he could say that members never looked at a question from the communal point of view. They all looked at every question from the point of view of the citizens of Bombay. If Mr. Bole considered that if there were more depressed class members on the Corporation free and compulsory education would have been introduced long ago then Mr. Cowasji thought he was putting too high a value on their services than was necessary.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, opposing, said when there was a Minister belonging to the backward classes the complaint should not have been made that they had no proper representation on the Corporation. Madvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said in Bombay, unlike all other cities, no separate representation was given to Muslims, because their interests were properly safeguarded under the present system.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav repudiated the statement that Government was opposing the introduction of free and compulsory education. In Bombay Municipality the presidents were elected according to communities which showed that there was communal representation in the Corporation.

The amendment was rejected, only Mr. Surve voting for it.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then introduced his amendment to clause 14 empowering the Corporation to appoint the Municipal Commissioner for a renewable period of three years subject to Government confirmation and remove him, if necessary, by a majority vote of three-fourths of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Nariman did not think the present Municipal Act was complete without this amendment. His first argument was the Indianisation of services and second was the transfer of power to the Corporation. Giving history of the question, he said in 1920, the Corporation had made the recommendation and even members like Sir (then Mr.) Dabholkar, Dr. Sukhiah and Mr. Petit had agreed to the proposal as they had signed the Committee's report. Government then refused to sanction the proposal and postponed consideration until the introduction of the reforms. But Government had done nothing until now. Even Mr. C. V. Metha had supported it, and he hoped his successor in office would do the same. The Corporation had at a hurriedly held meeting now revised their old decision and he regretted it should have been done when a man like Mr. Baptista was the President at this stage.

Mr. Nariman said he supported the question on its merits and not on what particular persons had said or done. Mr. Nariman said he wanted the indulgence of the House to develop his case.

At this stage, discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.

"KHAR MODEL SUBURB."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the Development Department through the medium of your paper the following difficulties experienced by those at present residing in the above Developed Area and what I state below can be ascertained on making enquiries.

The old land road leading from Khar station to the Godubunder road by the side of the tank has no street lamp from where the road branches off in two till it meets the above main road and requires lighting up badly if not it may be a hunting ground for ruffians to molest passers by returning home late.

The water supplied in the above area is metered and it is not understood why the supply is cut off by 6-30 p. m. I have installed a shower bath in my house and can hardly make use of it in the evenings when I get home from work. I do not see the necessity of closing the main at all when every drop of water is paid for. It would be a different matter if the water was supplied without a meter. With the authorities concerned kindly look into this and put matters right.—Yours etc.

"NEWCOMER".

AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

NEW YORK, July 20.

In order to meet her maturing indebtedness, the Australian Government floated, today, a 75 million dollars loan at New York and five million sterling at London. The American portion was subscribed within an hour. Borrowing by the Commonwealth from America marks the departure from the old-standing practice due to financial stringency in London.—Reuter's Special.

A correspondent writes from Simla:—At the Viceroy's Lodge, Simla, at a rally of Scouts on the 16th instant, His Excellency the Viceroy and Chief Scout of India and Burma invested Mr. St. George Jackson, M.L.C., M.M., of Lucknow the Provincial Scout Commissioner for the United Provinces with the Silver Wolf decoration the highest award in the Scout movement.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent G. L. P. Railway writes from Dhandu dated 21st July:—With reference to my telegram regarding washaway near Kunch, normal working was resumed on evening of 20th.—A.P.

MR. PRADHAN'S PROHIBITION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I through the columns of your paper, inform the public of the position, as it exists at the present moment, with regard to my Prohibition Bill?

Towards the end of March last, the Government of Bombay informed me that H.E. the Governor-General was pleased to give his previous sanction to the Bill, under section 80A of the Government of India Act. On the 15th of April, I wrote to the Secretary to the Legislative Council giving notice of my intention to move for leave to introduce the Bill at the next session of the Council. In the meanwhile, I got the Bill printed, sent copies of it to the Press and important public bodies interested in the matter and tried to enlist and organise public opinion in its favour. And I am glad to say that the Bill received general public support, and I felt fairly confident of its passage through the Legislative Council. Last month, the Secretary to the Council, published a provisional agenda of the business to be transacted at the ensuing session of the Council, and it included my motion for leave to introduce the Bill.

On the 25th of June last, however, I suddenly received a letter from the Secretary to the Legislative Council, enclosing for my information and guidance a copy of a letter which he had received from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department. In that letter the Government requested the President of the Council not to place my motion with regard to my Bill on the Council agenda, as being out of order, on the ground that it required the previous sanction of the Governor under section 80C of the Government of India Act and that such sanction had not been obtained. I was not at all prepared for this objection, because I thought, and still think that section 80C of the Act did not apply to the Bill, which, therefore, did not require the previous sanction of the Governor.

Rule 19 (3) of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules provides that if a question is raised whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the authority which would have the power to grant the sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final. In other words, the Government having raised the question that my Bill required the previous sanction of the Governor, the question could be decided by the Governor himself and his decision was final. Accordingly, on 28th June, I sent a letter to His Excellency, urging my grounds for contending that the Bill did not come under section 80C of the Government of India Act, and requesting him to hold that it did not require his previous sanction. In the alternative, I requested that the sanction should be granted. I have as yet received no reply to that letter; evidently it is still under the consideration of His Excellency and the Government.

Such is the existing position with regard to the Bill. I am told the Government have armed themselves with the opinion of the Advocate-General that the previous sanction of the Governor is necessary to the Bill. In that case, it is too much to expect that His Excellency will set aside the opinion of his legal advisers and hold that the sanction is not required. And as regards giving sanction, I am not sanguine enough to think that the Finance Department will not come in the way, whatever His Excellency's personal inclination may be.

At all events, even if sanction is granted, the Bill, I regret to say cannot come up before the Legislative Council at the ensuing Session.

I refrain from comments for the present; I shall make them when the question of the applicability of section 80C of the Government of India Act, to the Bill, and also the question of giving previous sanction, in case it is held to be necessary, are finally decided. There is one point, however, to which I feel bound to refer. Your readers are probably aware that I drafted a Bill to amend the Primary Education Act and sent it to the Governor-General for previous sanction. The Bill required the previous sanction of both the Governor-General and the Governor, and I wanted to obtain the latter's sanction after that of the former had been obtained. The Government of India informed me that the Governor-General's orders with regard to sanction to the Bill would be made if and when the Governor's previous sanction was obtained. In the case of the Prohibition Bill, the Governor-General's grant of sanction was not made conditional upon previous sanction of the Governor. If both the Bills require the previous sanction of both the Governor-General and the Governor, why was such a distinction made between them? Will it be wrong, if the inference is drawn that the Government of India, at any rate, did not think that the Governor's previous sanction to the Prohibition Bill was necessary?—Yours, etc.

R. G. PRADHAN.

Servants of India, Society, Poona. July 13.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death took place of Mr. H. L. Fox, L.C.S., on 14th July, 1925, following on an operation at Belgaum.

Lieut. Kanappa Moopil Nair, wealthy landholder of Malabar died on the morning of the 19th instant, at his residence at Shoranur at the age of 36.

Madras, July 20.—The Traffic Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association met at Bangalore today under the Chairmanship of E. T. Robinson, General Traffic Manager, B. E. & C. I. Railway. The conference will last the whole of this week.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Bar-at-law has been declared duly elected as member of the Bengal Legislative Council from the taluk and subdivision of Midnapore in the place of late Mr. C. R. Das.

London, July 20.—The War Office announces that Colonel G. H. Rogers is appointed to succeed Col. S. F. Muspratt, General Staff Officer, first grade, War Office.—Reuter's Special.

LORD READING'S FAREWELL AUDIENCE WITH KING.

LONDON, July 21.

Lord Reading had farewell audience with the King this morning.—Reuter.

ITALIAN'S EXECUTION BY AFGHAN GOVT.

KABUL GOVT. REFUSE ITALIAN DEMAND.

LONDON, July 21.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent understands that the Afghan Government has refused to give Italy satisfactions which the latter recently demanded in respect of the execution of the Italian subject by the Afghan authorities. The Kabul Government resolutely pleads that the officials' action was justified and claims that any other country would have done the same thing in similar circumstances.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO POLISH TORPEDO BOAT

LONDON, July 21.

Warsaw.—Following an explosion of her boilers, the Polish torpedo-boat "Kasub" sank in the dock of Danzig. Three seamen were killed and others injured. The newspapers suggest that the accident was due to foul play by the Communists or the German nationalists, and demand a strict enquiry.—Reuter.

RUSSO-POLISH FRONTIER DISPUTE.

APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 21.

M. Chicherin has notified the Polish Minister at Moscow that the Soviet has agreed to the Polish proposal for a mixed commission to investigate into the recent incidents on the Russo-Polish frontier. Five Soviet delegates on the Commission have already been appointed.—Reuter.

TALUKA BOARD ELECTION RULES

YEOTMAL, July 21.

In reply to a letter dated the 6th February from the Commissioner of Berar asking for suggestions with regard to election rules, the Yeotmal Taluka Board has *inter alia* made suggestions recommending in effect (1) that only one person should be nominated in the Taluka Boards instead of one-fourth of the body as at present; (2) that the Chairman and in his absence the Vice-Chairman of each Taluka Board should be the ex-officio member of the District Council; (3) that a candidate residing in the Taluka should be allowed to stand in any circle of the same Taluka; (4) that honorary magistrates should be deemed ineligible to stand as candidates; (5) that the disqualification under Section 10 of the Act should not operate against a person if he has been convicted for political offences; (6) that the sub-judge instead of the Deputy Commissioner should be empowered to hear and decide election petitions; (7) that counsel should be allowed to appear for the petitioners and (8) that provisions with regard to the election of Government officials as Chairman or Vice-Chairman contemplated under Section 11 of the Act should be entirely deleted.—A.P.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

In the share market jites opened slightly under closing quotations of previous day for speculative stocks and there were only minor fluctuations. High priced shares kept fully steady though business was limited. Coals and teas showed no change in absence of any support. In former section South Government securities were marked down considerably. In miscellaneous section this section was likewise uninteresting with no outstanding features to record. Government securities were steady with little doing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent. war bonds 1926 105/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/10, do 1927 102/5, do 1930 104/11, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 104/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 363.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 166, prof. 80.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 14.

Jutes:—Alliance 625, Anglo-India 442/8.

Amalgamated 280, Budge Budge 459/8, Chamunda 192, Clive 43/10, Craig 5/2, Dalhousie 420, Empire 55/12, Fort William 412/8.

Howrah 43/12, Kalkumand ord. 10/7, Kamarhatti 638, Kankarnah 503, Kelvin 854/8, Lamsdown 319, Lawrence 638/8.

Lothian 390, National 31/4, Orient 206, Presidency 8/6, Reliance 66/8, Union 612, Waverley 7/4.

Coals:—Barrakur 24/8, Jantey West 3/2.

Satpukuria and Asansol 3, South Government annas 4, Standard 49/8, Indian Iron and Steel 24, Thyrocroft annas 10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 4/2, Madan Thosters 2/8, Tifaghar Paper 2/12, Khung Rubber 12/12.

The Companies:—Bishnath 32/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth, pence.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION.

Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Solicitor, Bombay High Court, announces his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the ensuing General Election to the Council of State.

LORD OLIVIER AND DESHBANDHU DAS. LATTER'S PLACE AMONG NATIONAL SAINTS.

Lord Olivier writes in the "New Statesman".

In your refreshingly well-informed article on the career of the late Mr. C. R. Das you refer to the "vigorous discussion" and "amused or scornful Press comments" which arose on (a perverse travesty of) a detached phrase in the statement made by me in the House of Lords last July in reply to Lord Peel's suggestion that the British Government ought to direct the prosecution of Mr. Das for incitement to murder. Perhaps, as you refer to this matter, you will allow me to offer some observations on the relevance and significance of those comments. You correctly recite the quotation which I made from "An unnamed authority," but even you go off the lines in alluding to that quotation as a "description" of Mr. Das. The "authority" whom I quoted (Lord Lytton) and I myself were concerned in our correspondence with the facts of the political situation. We are also, both of us, men of a good deal of natural fastidiousness and also disciplinary experience in regard to the correct and pertinent use of language. Words very inoffensively used by Lord Lytton himself were recently, in another case, far more silly and grossly misapplied by Indian publicists than mine were in this quotation from him by journalists either incapable of apprehending the meaning of any English sentence outside of their own stock of press clichés or quick to perceive that a public whose prejudices they desired, or were expected to feed might be encouraged in those prejudices by a little adroit fudging.

"AMATEURISH" TACTICS.

Lord Lytton then informed me that Mr. Das, in India, "had the reputation of being a particularly upright and scrupulous politician, second only to Gandhi himself in saintliness of character." He did not say, nor did I say, that Mr. Das was, or that we thought him, a saint or saintly, as the gentleman who cabled my speech and the anti-Swaraj and anti-Labour journalists who commented on it had (as the case may be) the brilliant professional inspiration to represent or the illiterate stupidity to conceive. Lord Lytton in his letter, and I at much more detailed length in my speech, in fact went on to point out that (whatever Mr. Das' reputation among his adherents) he was in his parliamentary methods (as he himself admitted and justified) unscrupulous; and this to a degree that damaged his cause; that he was in his political tactics exceedingly amateurish and ill-advised, and in his notion (derived from observation of the course of British policy in Ireland and Kenya) that he could frighten the British Government by toying with the policy of violence, entirely deluded. All of which, between the date of my speech and the date of his death, it became evident (as your article points out) that he had been coming to recognise, and he was seeking new lines of action. That was the intention, and may have been in some degree the effect of my speech and of representations made to Mr. Das by personal friends of his in the Labour Ministry who thought and told him the same, who admired him, as most people did who knew him intimately, and whose good faith he trusted. I was not personally acquainted with Mr. Das and never had any direct communication or correspondence with him; but I am glad that I endeavoured to do such justice as I was able to do his high patriotic inspirations. That I should in so doing have incurred some vilification and ridicule from the virile and more ridiculous sections of our Die-hard Press was not surprising, or at all disturbing to me.

To say that a politician has a reputation for saintliness (even if it be only among the uncritical masses of his supporters) is to state a political fact—it is not a "description" of him—any more than to state that Mr. Lloyd George is admired as a hymn-leader by Welsh congregations would be to describe him as a political Puritan. (Our Agnewcheeks of the Press would doubtless not consider that the Puritanism improved the politicianism.) That representation may have been to quote your phrase "extraordinarily wide of the mark," but whether it was so or not had little bearing on the real purport of what I said.

WHO IS A "SAINT" IN INDIA?

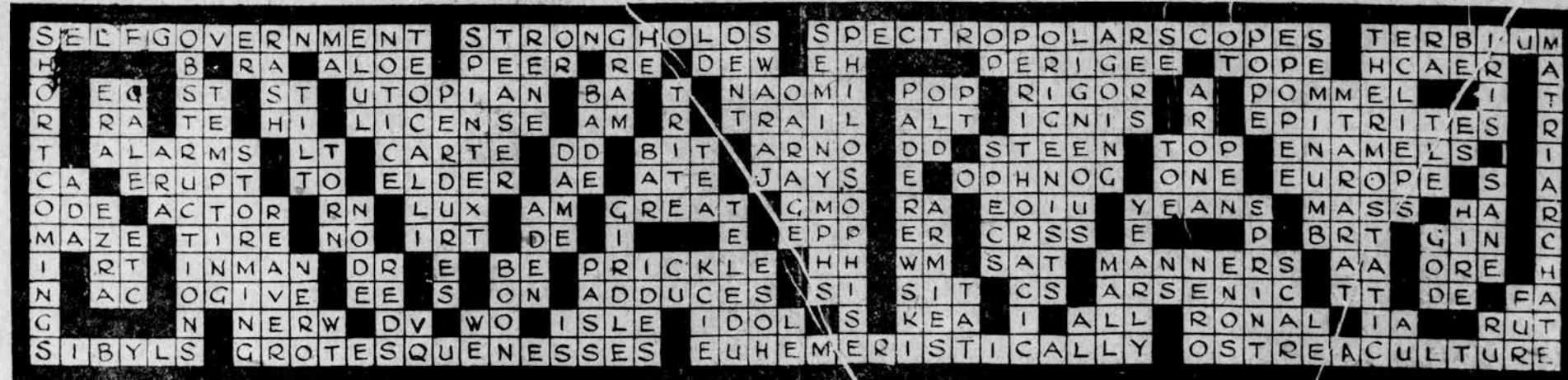
Personally, I feel some doubt if it was, as a statement of political fact substantially very far wide of the mark; and your article goes far to admit this. No one who understands anything of what creates in India a reputation for saintliness will imagine that because Mr. Das was in his youth a *bon viveur*, "lavish," as you say, "with his money," it would therefore be ridiculous to speak of him there as a saint. Your article records the life of a man who devoted great talents to the cause of his people subordinated his professional interests to the furtherance of that cause, used his wealth with generosity, and in middle life, after providing as was his religious obligation, for the future of his family, on a modest basis, changed his own manner of living and put his money in trust for national and educational purposes. He was, you say, "an impassioned and very romantic Nationalist, and those who were near him always held the view that there was a strain of mysticism in him.... A man of incalculable temperance, wielding a singular power over men and situations."

But these things are the characteristics of what qualifies for a reputation of saintliness in men and women, and whatever may have been his estimation in life Mr. Das, who has driven himself to death at fifty-five by overstrain of his bodily powers in the service of the commands of his spirit, is certainly henceforward assured of inclusion

SWARAJ CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following is the correct solution of the "Bombay Chronicle" [Swaraj Cross-Word Puzzle]:—



The following are the names of the prize-winners in the Competition and cheques of Rs. 50 each will be posted to-day to their respective addresses:

1. MR. K. L. CHAUDHARI, French Bridge, Chaupatty, Bombay 7.
2. MR. V. V. SALASTEKAR, B.A. (Hons.) 12 Bhandarkar Bhavan, Goud Saraswat Buildings, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly.
3. MRS. D. KAMALABAI, c/o D. Sunder Rao Esq. G 12 Pannalal's Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay.
4. MR. S. V. KALYANPURKAR, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Kurnta.
5. MR. GOKALDAS BHIMJI DAVE, Kharakia Street, Dwaika, Kathiawar.
6. MR. H. BHASKAR RAO, C/o Mr. Panduranga Rao, Head Clerk, District Local Supdt's Office, Hubli, M. & S. M. Rly.

As already announced over 600 entries from all over India, Ceylon and Burma were received by us in connection with the Competition. Of these about 150 were from ladies, indicating the keen interest which the competition had aroused among the fair sex. About 50 of the solutions had to be rejected for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the competition and about 430 more solutions were rejected for mistakes. Correct solutions were sent in by as many as 134 persons, of whom 14 are ladies. According to the rules of the Competition announced already, as more than five correct solutions had been received, a raffle was held to pick out six names from among the 134 senders of correct solutions and the prize of Rs. 300 has been equally divided among these fortunate six. We publish below the names of the 134 senders of correct solutions:—

- (1) Mr. Balkrishna V. Padukone, Belgaum.
- (2) Mr. N. G. Murdeshwar, Belgaum.
- (3) Mr. M. K. Dalal, Grant Road, Bombay.
- (4) Mr. N. R. Gaikwad, Bombay (4).
- (5) Mrs. S. Madgokar, "Laxmibhavan," Bombay (4).
- (6) Mr. S. K. Nargundkar, Deccan College, Poona.
- (7) Mr. Birendra Kumar Sen, Benares City.
- (8) Mr. G. M. Tadolkar, Belgaum.
- (9) Mr. S. Venkat Ram, Kurla.
- (10) Mr. B. D. Boovariwala, Sleator Road, Bombay (7).
- (11) Mr. R. M. Aniladi, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
- (12) Mr. M. Muhammad Ali Saheb Tahsil-dar, (Retd.) Melad.
- (13) Mr. R. P. Rustom & Co., Hyderabad (Deccan).
- (14) Mr. L. S. Ananthkrishna, Bombay.
- (15) Mr. N. N. Tukedia, Surat.
- (16) Mr. N. S. Phadke, Poona City.
- (17) Mr. H. K. Surveyor, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
- (18) Mr. Mukkadar Bhanishankar Rao, Bombay (1).
- (19) Mr. D. R. Gharpure, Poona City.
- (20) Mr. Sundaramma, Mysore.
- (21) Mr. D. D. Boovariwala, Sleator Road, Bombay (7).
- (22) Miss M. R. Paramanand, Charni Road, Bombay.
- (23) Mr. K. B. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Madras.
- (24) Mr. P. D. Dalvi, B.Sc., Fellow, Wilson College, Bombay.
- (25) Mr. M. J. Presswalla, Lamington Road, Bombay (7).
- (26) Mr. J. D. Kothari, Ballard Pier, Bombay (1).
- (27) Mr. D. V. Joshi, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay (4).
- (28) Mr. R. R. Haldipurkar, Karwar.
- (29) Mr. P. N. Hobbe, Bombay (7).
- (30) Mr. Kantilal Govardhandas, Outch Mandvi.

- (31) Mr. N. M. Gidwani, Karachi.
- (32) Mr. D. D. Dhareshwar, B.A., Matunga.
- (33) Mr. K. Srinivas Rao, Teppakkulam P. O. Trichy.
- (34) Mr. S. C. Mody, Rajkot.
- (35) Mr. B. R. Trivedi, Bhavnagar.
- (36) Mrs. Nadini Apte, Bombay (7).
- (37) Mrs. Kapil Thakur, Bhavnagar.
- (38) Mrs. K. G. Shaikh, Ahmedabad.
- (39) Mr. K. G. Shaikh, Poona.
- (40) Mr. R. A. Fernandez, Bandra.
- (41) Mr. K. Gulamhussein Dostmullah, Sandhurst Road, Bombay (4).
- (42) Mrs. Emilie Santos, Carnac Road, Bombay.
- (43) Mr. B. H. Patil, Tank Road, Bombay (9).
- (44) Mr. R. N. Pervati, Karnatak College, Dhawar.
- (45) Mr. M. B. Deshmukh, Dadar.
- (46) Mr. Sebastian Sequera, Haines Road, Bombay (8).
- (47) Mr. Noor Muhammad Ghansibhai, Ahmedabad.
- (48) Mr. Prakash Chandra, Sangar (C.P.).
- (49) Prof. D. K. Sen, Kolhapur.
- (50) Mr. N. A. Hattiangadi, Bombay (6).
- (51) Mr. G. M. Koppikar, Bombay (7).
- (52) Mr. S. S. Kilpady, Bangalore.
- (53) Mr. N. M. Koppikar, Bombay (1).
- (54) Mr. Ratilal M. Antani, B.A., M.R.A.S., Udaipur.
- (55) Mr. P. M. Annaswami Mudaliar, Bilaspur.
- (56) Mr. K. G. Shaikh, Ahmedabad.
- (57) Mr. Abdurrahman G. M. Hafiz, Ahmedabad.
- (58) Mr. K. B. Haldipurkar, B.A., Karwar.
- (59) Mr. B. M. S. Moorty, Bombay (1).
- (60) Mr. S. A. Jabli, Jodhpur.
- (61) Mr. V. N. Mohe, Bombay (4).
- (62) Mr. H. Bhaskarrao, Bombay (6).
- (63) Mr. B. B. Desai, Dhawar.
- (64) Mr. L. Willis, Bombay.
- (65) Mrs. Sushila, Jubbulpore.
- (66) MR. H. BHASKAR RAO, HUBLI.

- (67) Mr. B. F. Brits, Mundgode, N. Canara.
- (68) Mr. V. V. Laxmeshwar, Dhawar.
- (69) Mr. S. N. Tamhare, Wardha.
- (70) Mr. Chandrasen M. Dera, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay (4).
- (71) MR. GOKALDAS BHIMJI DAVE, DAWAR.
- (72) Mr. K. Sachinathantham, Madras.
- (73) Mr. Joseph Kadankutty, Charni Road, Bombay (4).
- (74) V. A. Karnad, Damar Lane, Bombay (7).
- (75) Mr. Qamer Ahmad, Dongri, Bombay (9).
- (76) MR. V. V. SALASTEKAR, MATUNG, BOMBAY.
- (77) Mr. D. R. Pingre, Bombay (4).
- (78) Mr. M. T. Mehta, Ahmedabad.
- (79) Mr. M. S. Patel, Nadiad.
- (80) Mr. V. M. Chavan, Dhawar.
- (81) Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Bhivni, Thana.
- (82) MR. S. V. KALYANPURKAR, KUMTA.
- (83) Mr. G. S. Tirmiza, Broach.
- (84) Mr. B. N. Sundil, Ahmedabad.
- (85) Mr. S. C. Datta, Calcutta.
- (86) Mr. S. Raychowdhary, Calcutta.
- (87) Mr. D. V. Ram Rao, Bombay (12).
- (88) Mr. S. Dasai, Indore.
- (89) Mr. U. A. Karnad, Damar Lane, Bombay.
- (90) Mr. Shapurji M. Raja, Bombay.
- (91) Mrs. K. G. Shaikh, Ahmedabad.
- (92) Mr. N. R. Panikar, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
- (93) Mrs. J. Seal, Deccan College, Poona.
- (94) MR. K. L. CHAUDHARI, CHAUFATTY, BOMBAY.
- (95) Mr. R. M. Gaitonde, Bombay (7).
- (96) Mr. Alfred Baptista, Mazgaon, Bombay.
- (97) Mr. N. N. Tukedia, Surat.
- (98) Mr. V. D. Sathi, Santa Cruz.
- (99) Mr. Md. Rashid Khatkhatay, Chakla St., Bombay (3).

- (100) Mr. S. D. Nalekar, Belgaum.
- (101) Mr. S. D. Nalekar, Karwar.
- (102) Mr. R. R. Hattiangadi, Bombay (6).
- (103) Mr. Y. B. Samant, Malvan.
- (104) Mr. H. A. P. Hoskote, Hubli.
- (105) Mr. M. Mukerji, Calcutta.
- (106) Mrs. Yamunabai Gokhale, Poona City.
- (107) Mr. T. V. Shankar Kumar, Kailpatil.
- (108) Mr. S. A. Tavanandi, Belgaum.
- (109) Mr. S. P. Nadkarni, Belgaum.
- (110) Mr. N. J. Parmanand, Bandra.
- (111) MRS. D. KAMALABAI, GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.
- (112) Mr. S. G. Shingankar, Kothapur City.
- (113) Mr. Kaminath A. Malankar, Bombay (7).
- (114) Miss Aloo J. Dastoor, Bombay (20).
- (115) Mr. S. Parthasarathy, Parol, Bombay.
- (116) Mr. K. R. Sumant, Baroda.
- (117) Dr. D. R. Hete, Charni Road, Bombay.
- (118) Mr. J. D. A. Burns, Byoull, Bombay.
- (119) Mr. C. S. Gawankar, Basien.
- (120) Mr. Abdul Mughani, Ahmedabad.
- (121) Mr. N. A. Kastelins, Poona.
- (122) Mr. Md. Issak, Anrangabad.
- (123) Mr. T. V. Pichu Ayyar, Matunga.
- (124) Mr. Karnad Prabakarao, Mangalore.
- (125) Mr. K. D. Mukerji, Saugar (C.P.).
- (126) Miss Shushila Airdorir Dady St., Bombay.
- (127) Mr. D. K. Garde, Nagpur.
- (128) Miss S. Kasa, Misgaon.
- (129) Mr. K. N. Mahesh, Dhawar.
- (130) Mr. K. Y. Kasji, Bombay (7).
- (131) Mr. P. S. Bendre, Suparibaug, Bombay (12).
- (132) Mr. S. S. Johine, Ghoga St. Bombay (1).
- (133) Mr. Prabhudas K. Patil, Poona.
- (134) Mr. P. Narayan Rao, Hubli.

MILLS AND WAGES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The reasons the mill-owners of Bombay put forward for the reduction in wages are (1) unfair competition of Japan, (2) non-repeal of excise duty, (3) high exchange. They have carefully omitted making mention of the unfair competition by Manchester for what reasons the public can easily understand? What are the remedies suggested to counteract the above? Cutting the wages of the ill-clad and ill-fed mill-hand and thus save only three-eighths of an anna per lb. By this means how can they think that the accumulated goods will find an outlet? Supposing Japanese manufacturers with the aid of so many concessions allowed by the Japanese shipping companies and Government managers to reduce their selling price by half anna per lb., what next? Will the mill-owners suggest cutting down another 25 per cent.

In the interest of Indian mill industry why should they not openly appeal to the country to use only Swadeshi, and mill-made goods. They have got the means enough to organise and even appoint whole time paid-workers for this propaganda. But have they the will or patriotism?

They can utilise the services of indigenous technical experts, who now a days are ever so many, rather than importing foreigners at a high cost. They can buy their stores and other spares in the cheapest market either in India or in the Continent, instead of being ever vigilant to support the "Home" market.

Most mill-owners in India do not think in terms of India and India's industry,

and that is the principal reason for the present low state of the cotton industry even after 50 years of its inauguration.

Without considering all these points, even if they decide to cut the allowance by say 15 or 20 per cent. to save themselves from the impending and much advertised "immediate disaster," there must be fixed a minimum wage below which no allowance should be cut. With the present high rate of foodstuffs and other commodities, and even of house rent, it is impossible for anyone to make both ends meet with difficulty with a wage anything below Rs. 50, and so the minimum must be fixed at Rs. 50.

I hope the mill-owners will be generous enough to consider this point very carefully and act with wisdom and foresight. The workers' representatives should put their whole weight upon this one vital point, and bring about an amicable settlement both in the interest of the owners and workers.—Yours, etc.,

"MILL HAND."

AKHAND PATH.

DECISIONS OF S. G. P. C. AND AKALI DAL.

AMRITSAR, July 20.

The S. G. P. C. and the Akali Dal in their notifications declare that they would not advise the assumption of the Akhand Path on any conditions.—A.P.

OUR J. P.'S.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

The Legislature has by divers enactments declared it unlawful for anyone to damage public property. Local Laws provide for punishment even for allowing waste of water. And yet the running to waste of one of the city's assets in the shape of our Justices of the Peace, passes without notice. Placed in a row they could easily keep the peace from the Church Gate to the Colaba Station, yet our citizens are ruthlessly denied such a brilliant sight, even on an Honours' List day, writes "The Bombay Law Journal".

After describing status of J. P.'s in England and in India, the "journal" remarks:—Now either Justices are meant to fulfil some useful purpose or they are not. If the latter, they are an abhorrence to Nature and the earlier they are made to disappear the better. If however, they, as a class, are created and expected to fulfil some purpose, the public would like to know whether that beneficent purpose consists of anything more than attesting declarations, issuing certificates of identity etc., and being eligible for appointment as Honorary Magistrates. Those who convene meetings to congratulate the newly elected ones, are very likely in the know, but the secret is marvellously well preserved. It is denied to the ordinary mortal to perceive the halo of light that is believed, in some quarters, to glimmer,

AN INDIAN STEAMER COMPANY.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT.

During the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Jessore he came to a village called Jhinkergatcha and was accorded a hearty reception by the authorities of Bangiya Inland Steam Navigation and Trading Company which plies a service of about 70 miles from Jhinkergatcha to Kapilmuni. The Steamer Company had a chequered career having withstood the onslaughts of a European company which carried on a life-and-death competition with the Indian concern for fourteen long years in which the latter came out victorious. The village of Jhinkergatcha has also a history of its own, for the well-known village of Amrita Bazar happens to be only 4 miles from it and it was at this place that the memorable mass meeting organised by Mahatma Shishir Kumar Ghose was held about half a century ago which was attended, at the lowest computation, by about one lakh of people who for the first time declared at a public meeting that they would not pay Road Cess and other cesses which had just then been imposed.

The news of the approaching visit of the Mahatma to the place had penetrated the interior villages several miles away and the people evinced a unique enthusiasm to accord a hearty reception to the Mahatma on his arrival there. Babu P. N. Banerjee, Managing Director of the above Steamer Company, came to the place two days in advance to supervise the arrangements of the reception and he it was to their credit that the whole function was an unqualified success. The road leading to the steamer Ghat had to be repaired at several places and the route was decorated with arches, evergreens, flags, plantain trees and other auspicious emblems. The steamer "Kundali" itself was decorated beyond description with flowers, evergreens, flags, arch-lights etc., and appeared like a picture on the bosom of the river Kapatakh.

Volunteers from the neighbouring villages lined the route and large masses of Hindu and Mahomedan women collected at different points to have a look at the Mahatma. The steamer was surrounded by a large number of boats which carried women from distant places. As Mahatma proceeded in his motor towards the evening to the steamer Ghat from Jessore he was greeted by the village women with "uluses" and blowing of conches and by the large crowd of men, who had lined the road in a thick mass with joyous shouts. The Mahatma who was accompanied by Sir P. C. Roy, a director of the Steamer Company, and Babu Satish Chandra Das Gupta was received at the Ghat by Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose and Dr. Phani Bhushan Banerjee, Babu Bhadrachandra Ch. Roy, M.L.A., another Director, and by the leading men of Jhinkergatcha. Besides the leading local people including Babu Bijoy Krishna Mitra, Chairman of the District Board, some gentlemen from Calcutta also attended the function, such as, Mahomohammad Haraprosad Shastri, Mr. K. L. Dutt, Rai Bahadur Debendra Nath Ballav, Dr. B. Ganguli, Babu Dharendra Ch. Roy, M.L.C., Pulin Chandra Sharmo, Shikharilal Banerjee and others.

Mahatma and Sir P. C. Roy were garlanded by Dr. Phani Bhushan Banerjee and two addresses of welcome were read on behalf of the local people and the Steamer Company. In his address on board the steamer and the public road Mahatma enjoined upon the people to take Charka and Khaddar and to give up to Charka and Khaddar, and a few words to the women also and requested all to contribute to the Deshbandhu Memorial Fund. He said that it pleased him very much to visit a steamer service which had such a glorious history behind it and wished it a long life and prosperous career. He wished all to assist the Steamer Company in every possible way.

A purse of Rs. 105 was presented to Mahatma by the local traders and others and some collections were also made on and some collections were also made on the spot. The authorities of the Steamer Company entertained the guests with light refreshments and Mahatma left the place for Calcutta by 8 o'clock train amidst cheers—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

of dark nights, round the heads of our Justices. They all somehow manage to go where the figures go when they are rubbed off the slate.

The past annals of Bombay Justices furnish glowing instances of courageous fights for the maintenance of civic rights. The late Mr. E. Pratt (father of Mr. Justice Pratt) risked and ruined his official career in his great fight, as one of the Justices, against illegal exactions by owners of authorised landing and shipping places on those who passed goods through them. It was two Parsee Justices who brought to light large defalcations in the Bombay Municipality and were responsible for the "cause celebre" of the Justices v. Yeshwantarao. The fearless espousal of the cause of purity of administration by the Justices in the trial of Arthur Crawford is a matter of history. The mere mention of Sir Phirozshah Mehta's fight against the caucuses serves the purpose of comment. Are the Justices now content to sit on the shelf like damaged goods in a Toy shop? Is it futile to expect them to realise the situation to which they have allowed themselves to be brought and to appeal to them to be ready, and to declare themselves to be ready, to take their proper place in the field of Public Service?

Having brought Justices into being, it is the duty of our Government also, to fit them for some useful occupation, also to become up to date and exercise birth control. England furnishes an example, and so does America of how Justices can and ought to be employed. Government does not require to be taught. A word to the wise—Otherwise, "Satan finds some mischief still," etc.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, July 15.—Since our last report the market has continued dull but values, although indefinite, are not notably lower. Demand from up-country is small as dealers are following a hand-to-mouth policy where stocks are concerned. Some new business is reported to have been booked in Sarries, but the general tendency is to endeavour to observe the terms of the resolution to abstain as far as possible from forward purchases.

A revival is anticipated when the Puja demand commences in about three to four weeks' time.

The market closes quiet and uncertain. Grey Shirtings.—The season is now finished and the off-take, therefore, has been negligible. No improvement is expected until the end of August.

Grey Dhotees.—Clearances are poor, due chiefly to the low prices quoted for both Indian and Japanese-made cloths, in which the tendency is to press sales irrespective of price.

Whites.—No sales of any importance have been effected and values, particularly in the heavier styles, are inclined to be easier.

Miscellaneous.—A considerable improvement is noticeable in this section on account of the commencement of the Sati season. Forward business is reported to have been put through for September/October in printed quantities. Values have appreciated as a result of steady demand.

Yarns.—Finer spinings have registered a considerable decline. In the Dacca qualities, although stocks are small, no enquiry is in evidence and rates remain unchanged. The market is easier at the close.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Rod Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0 to 2-0-0. Grey Shirtings 37 by 37-1/2 16 by 7 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 1/2 lbs. Rs. 10-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 lbs. Rs. 14-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 lbs. Rs. 15-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 1/2 by 38 1/2 19 by 16 1/2 lbs. Rs. 16-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 1/2 by 19 1/2 lbs. Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

White Shirting 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards Rs. 20-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 40,000 38 in. by 40 yards Rs. 21-10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yards Rs. 21-10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Raja 40 yards Rs. 10-0 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The local yarn market is steady with a fairly satisfactory off-take supporting values which otherwise are inclined to show a downward tendency. Substantially

sales on a low basis are reported in the finer spinings from Southern India, and fair quantities of medium counts have been booked by the local mills. No enquiries are to hand for shipment.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10's Rs. 3-14-0 to 4-2-0.
Mule 12's Rs. 3-15-0 to 4-3-0.
Mule 14's Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-6-0.
Mule 16's Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0.
Mule 20's Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0.
Mule 22's Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-0.

COAL.

There has been no improvement during the week in the demand, which continues very poor. Although the output is of a reduced character, supplies are of a free description, and buyers are placed in an easy position.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Deshghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jheriah—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jheriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seam Jheriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated 14th July:—

Heavy Goods.—Since the issue of the forecast there has been a strong demand of a general description, and values have registered a sharp advance for all positions. A fair business has been done in Cuban Sugar Bags, and Hy. C's and a large trade has resulted in Cornsacks, for the season. A. Twills have been done in quantity for various deliveries up to March next year while B. Twills have been dealt in to a small extent for forward delivery.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for October at Rs. 42-8-0 to Rs. 41-8-0; E. Bags for July at Rs. 47-0-0. For October at Rs. 47-0-0; B. Twills for July at Rs. 62-0-0, for August at Rs. 61-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2 1/2 lbs. for July at Rs. 74-0-0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 69-8-0 to Rs. 69-0-0; Twill Ors Fockets (24 ozs.) for early August and August at Rs. 46-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 81-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 84-0-0 to Rs. 85-0-0 to Rs. 83-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 79-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2 1/2 lbs. for January/March at Rs. 68-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 62-0-0; for August at Rs. 61-0-0; No. 2 Twills for July at Rs. 67-0-0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 69-8-0 to Rs. 69-0-0; Woollacks (10 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-14-9, for early August at Rs. 3-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 68-0-0 to Rs. 67-0-0 to Rs. 67-12-0, for August/September at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 69-0-0, for September at Rs. 69-8-0 to Rs. 68-0-0 to Rs. 70-0-0, for October at Rs. 68-0-0, for October/November at Rs. 65-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 64-0-0; A. Twills for November at Rs. 74-0-0 basis; Woollacks for July at Rs. 3-4-0.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for October/December at Rs. 46-8-0; Hy. C's for July at Rs. 68-8-0 to Rs. 65-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 64-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 62-4-0 to Rs. 66-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 61-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 61-8-0; A. Twills for July at Rs. 76-0-0 to Rs. 78-0-0, for September at Rs. 73-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 73-0-0; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 80-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 76-0-0, for February at Rs. 75-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 62-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 61-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0; Liverpool Twills for October/March at Rs. 69-0-0.

Hessians.—The figures of the Preliminary June forecast, issued during the interval, showing an estimated acreage of 29,13,813, being less than was generally anticipated, had the effect of immediately forcing up prices. The market became excited and there was a strong demand, chiefly for forward goods. Mills met the demand freely and a large trade was done at rapidly advancing rates. Later the tone has been quieter, as buyers are not inclined to operate further at the higher prices asked.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for July at Rs. 17-13-0 to Rs. 18-6-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-15-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for August/September at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-0-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for August at Rs. 108-0-0.

10 Porters for Ready at Rs. 23-6-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for July at Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 23-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-12-0.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 24-12-0.

"THE BATTLING ORIOLES"



A scene from the stirring comedy "The Battling Orioles" which is now being shown at the Pathe Cinema, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.'S REPORT

New York, June 18.—Cotton: Nervousness with regard to new crop prospects has been accentuated during the past week by the continuance of droughty conditions in Central and South-Central Texas, by high temperatures and by reports of increasing boll weevil infestation in the South-east. The belief is becoming more general that, unless the drought situation in Texas and in the other less fertile areas is relieved within the next few days, the condition of the crop will deteriorate appreciably where, during June, an improvement is normally to be expected. This belief, as a result of the large short interest which recently accumulated, brought about an active covering movement. That July did not show the same strength as the later positions must be attributed not to any bearish development in the old crop situation but to the liquidation of speculative longs who, disappointed with the comparatively slow decrease of local stocks, preferred to avoid the possibility of receiving tenders.

Notwithstanding the somewhat pessimistic reports from domestic reports from domestic and European dry goods centers, spinners' takings continue on a large scale and, with the crop movement practically completed, the visible supply, now only 600,000 bales more than at this time last year, is rapidly decreasing.

The Census Bureau report on domestic consumption during May 531,471 bales—although below expectations, was without apparent influence on the market. These figures, compared with the reported consumption for April, show a decrease of 21 per cent and although further curtailment of production has undoubtedly been put into effect since the beginning of this month, stocks on July 31st will not be much in excess of those at the same time in 1924.

Market fluctuations will continue to depend primarily on the weather and, in consequence, a conservative attitude is warranted. We feel, however, that, despite the upturn of the past week, the market will respond more readily to bullish than to bearish influences, and until the drought area in Texas is adequately relieved, we inclined to favour purchases on recessions.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SNEERS.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S REPLY.

"In reference to Mr. Chamberlain's sneers in the House of Commons about my not having sufficient knowledge of the political and economic conditions of this country," writes Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., "I can only say that Mr. Chamberlain's real trouble lies in the fact that I am a member of the Communist Party, and that as such I am pledged to strive for the overthrow of the system upon which he and his class latten, and also that I have too good a knowledge of the British ruling class and of their politics, much more in fact than he considers it good for an Indian to know."

STUDYING THE WORKERS.

"I came here first in 1906 and have lived here ever since, except for two short visits to my home in India. The graves of both my parents lie a few miles outside London, and all my five children are English born. These, however, are but mere accidents of life and birth."

"Throughout these nineteen years I have not spared myself in studying the conditions, troubles, temperaments and needs of the working class, for whom alone I am concerned."

"Against one Chamberlain I have the voice of 15,000 British workers in Battersea, and during my visits to the provinces for Communist propaganda, I realise that there are as many thousands everywhere who appreciate the fact of my having a far more intimate, as well as accurate, knowledge of the conditions and needs of the workers of Britain than ever Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be able to possess. Even Birmingham knows it."—Daily Herald.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

KARACHI, July 20.

A branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was opened in Karachi to-day. This branch is opened to afford facilities to numerous Japanese firms in Karachi and give stimulus to increasing cotton trade of Karachi with Japan.—A.P.

why Bombay should not have a similar organisation.

Several speakers followed and there was a keen discussion, particularly centering round the adoption of one of the Vernaculars for the Bombay Divisional Institute. Professor H. L. Kaji was the re-elected President, Mr. A. V. Chitre, was elected the Honorary Secretary and a new Managing Committee was then constituted. A striking feature was the election for the first time of representatives of member societies. A vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary and the Managing Committee and to the Chair brought the meeting to a close.

FURTHER PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

BOUNTIES—THE ONLY SAFE SOLUTION

The following written statement was submitted to the Board by Mr. G. B. Trivedi, in connection with the question of further protection to the Indian steel industry:—

As regards the first point specially referred to the Board by the Government, viz., whether Protection to Steel Industry should be extended beyond 30th September, I am of opinion that the condition of the Steel Industry has much improved by the Protection given. In spite of an increase of freight of Sh. 7/6 per ton the level of the prices of the imported steel is still at the same low level as it was in October, 1924, when the second inquiry was held and is likely to remain so for a long time to come. The Protection should, therefore, be continued till 31st March, 1927.

As regards the second point, I think that in the Rolled Steel—Protection is necessary against all articles enumerated in your communication with the certain exceptions.

As regards the form of Protection, it should be entirely by bounty. The exact amount per ton of production is a matter to be settled between the Company and the Board. Before the War steel was assessed at 1 per cent. only. During the War it was assessed at 2 1/2 per cent. and after the War at 10 per cent. Thus before the Protection came in, the burden had increased by 9 per cent. The Protection has increased that burden to 30 per cent and 50 per cent. The working at one year's protection shows that the consumers are unable to pay increased prices, and the stockholders had to reduce their prices to induce their buyers, and thus they lost heavily. Bars and rods cost Rs. 135 and 150 and were sold at Rs. 120 and 125 per cent. At present the steel trade is disorganised, calculations are upset and the double amount of capital has been locked up. Thus, while the industry has got the relief the trade has suffered heavily. The customs returns of last year show that the Government have realised Rs. 226.39 thousands whereas they have paid only Rs. 6,524 thousands by Bounty. There is no doubt, therefore, that the special tariff scales introduced last year are necessarily high.

The Fiscal Commission has expressed an opinion as quoted in Para 29, in the first report of the Board that the assistance to a basic industry like steel "should be by bounty rather than by Protective duty." The Board have recommended a combination of Tariff duties and bounties because the general treasury was not in a position to provide money required by Bounty. Instead of the general taxpayer it is the steel consumers who now bear the burden. The board has also laid down that "The burden of the consumers is to be restricted as far as possible. The result is, however, quite the opposite and the Board, therefore, is bound according to its own admission just quoted to revise the present scale which gives revenue to Government much more than 10 per cent. to which it is entitled. The company, which is expected to be able to reduce its cost of production, it has been able with a bounty of Rs. 20 per ton and freight advantage to sell all its output in Bars, sheets, plates and structural materials to engineering firms, Railways, Government and in Upper and Central Indian markets. Its stocks have diminished. After giving the general bounty on this and the bounty on rails and fishplates Government has a large surplus. If the board is satisfied that the company requires more bounty, let it resist it. At the best it can be Rs. 30 per ton, on 350 thousand tons likely to be rolled per year on an average during the next 20 months. At the best it may require roughly about a crore per year for the bounty. Let Government collect this sum by a flat additional percentage on all steel imports over 10 per cent. it used to collect. This flat distribution of the amount required for bounty will not necessitate unequal tariff duties levied at present. If, however, the board does not approve of this suggestion, let the amount be collected by uniform distribution of the amount required amongst articles against which the protection is given.

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTIVE AGENCY.

The great need of Bombay was, he thought the starting of a Central Co-operative Distributive Agency for Consumers. He was not daunted by the failure of the small Co-operative Stores, started several years ago. He was confident that if a well-organised Central Agency were started it would be a great help not only to the local consumers but to the up-country people as well. Government, he understood, would be willing to encourage such an enterprise and Bombay workers should make their minds now to launch the Consumers' Movement on a secure foundation, by starting the agency which would become in course of time the nucleus round which would cluster various small retail stores and buying clubs. Almost every country of note had a flourishing wholesale Society and there was no reason

(Continued from column 6.) simpler, shorter, cheaper, better and more healthy and therefore more welcome way, help it further. Will you co-operate? Will you help the idea? Then send in your contribution. Let it be in cash or kind. Please see that all cheques are crossed in the name of the Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay. They alike contribute who don't send cash, but sympathise. Then join the movement. Help the idea. Spread the news far and wide, and let the Lord bless you.

(Continued from column 6.) Let it be in cash or kind. Please see that all cheques are crossed in the name of the Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay. They alike contribute who don't send cash, but sympathise. Then join the movement. Help the idea. Spread the news far and wide, and let the Lord bless you.

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IDAR STATE.

MEETING OF SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Idar 'Prakajiki Mandal' a crowded public meeting of the subjects of Idar State residing in Bombay was held on Sunday night at Hirabaug Hall, C. P. Tank Road. About 2500 to 3000 people of Idar were present, including Messrs. Vaman S. Mukadam, M.L.C., Naraiwalla, M.L.C., and Dashrathlal R. Upadhyaya. The meeting was presided over by Mr. M. H. Mehta, president-elect of the Idar 'Prakajiki Mandal'.

The secretary explained at length the reasons for calling an urgent meeting of the subjects of Idar State. He drew their attention to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 18th and 19th instant. He for his part received this notice as a good sign. He requested the members to be peaceful and win over the signatories by patient work and proof of their sincerity. The signatories came from only 18 villages of the State and were sixty in number, while the total number of villages was 856 and the population about 2,50,000, which the Mandal represented about 750 members from nearly 100 villages. The signatories also, in his view, were not authentic, as according to rumours, they were taken by officers or quasi-officers of the State under undue influence.

Messrs. Naraiwalla and Mukadam, who then addressed the meeting, expressed their satisfaction at the work of the Mandal which was started on 22nd February, 1925 and advised its members to be true to their motherland, by carrying on the work of the Mandal peacefully as to impress the public and Government by their conduct. The speedy growth of this Mandal and the presence of the huge audience in the meeting proved that the grievances of the subjects against the officers of the State were well-founded. From the advertisement in the "Bombay Samachar" it appeared to them that the State or some of its officers had adopted this round-about policy of stopping the agitation of the people of the State for redress of their grievances. The speakers urged the public of Idar not to stop until affairs in Idar fully improved. In conclusion they wished success to the Idar people in their just struggle.

A resolution denying the charges levelled against the Mandal by the signatories to the notice in the "Bombay Samachar" was unanimously passed. This resolution was proposed by Mr. H. H. Thakur and seconded by Mr. G. K. Shukla.

The president, before winding up the proceedings of the meeting requested the dissenters, if any, in the audience to come on the platform and express their views, but none was found to dissent and the resolution was unanimously passed amidst cheers.

At the request of secretary an Idar subject made an eloquent appeal for unity.

The president urged the people of Idar to do their duty by joining the Mandal and subscribing to its funds. He asked them to show to Gujarat that the subjects of Idar are not behind the times and incapable of improving their own economic and educational affairs. The president further appealed to the people to carry out the sincere advice of the distinguished speakers of the night and bring the work of the Mandal to a successful end. After a vote of thanks to the president the meeting dispersed.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, writes as follows:—

So at last we shall have a Happy Home for the Blind, in Bombay. The Blind Relief Association, Bombay, has done the kindest thing that man can contemplate. In their quarterly meeting of Tuesday, the 21st of April, 1925, they resolved to rescue blind beggars. They shall have a Happy Home for them with 50 Juvenile blind to begin with. It is happy news again that the Managing Committee for it, is also appointed this week. The idea is capital. That the same shall be near a school for the blind makes it doubly welcome.

Simply think of the awful life our beggars lead! Weigh well the waste of human energy! Calculate the financial loss the country suffers! What a mass of rags they are! What an array of dirt, disease and degradation!

The totally blind of both eyes alone number some 10,00,000, to 15,00,000 in India. Ignorance, poverty and squalid homes have possibly blinded them. They again put them on the streets. The country tries to relieve their distress with doles. Charity gives food, clothing, money, all. Put sympathy which can really relieve is to be seen nowhere. Charity has been often charged with being in league with the enemy. Let sympathy then stand by the Happy Home and solve the problem of our blind beggars. Let it really relieve them from their present surroundings. Let it house them, clothe them, feed them, and teach them to forget begging. Let it give them plenty of open air and play and let them work to occupy their mind. Let it break them to discipline. Let it make of them healthy, happy, useful human beings, fit to be citizens of this universe, as no mean city.

Ladies and gentlemen of Bombay and outside, the B. R. A. naturally turns to you for assistance. You have till now befriended them. You have kept them living. You have daily put in the hand of each individual Rs. 2 and Rs. 3. You have seen them in the same rags the next morning. The Happy Home for the Blind proposes to make better men and women of them. To your money let it add practical sympathy. Help it with the same money to work the Home. It is no new charge. It is simply a change of the angle of vision. Give the Home enough to begin with its fifty inmates. If the Happy Home for the Blind seems a

(Continued in column 5.)

Nothing better for RHEUMATISM

If you searched the world and spent a fortune you could not find a better remedy for rheumatic trouble than De Witt's Pills.

They contain every ingredient necessary to relieve pain, and by restoring the kidneys to a healthy active state, they prevent the trouble returning.

Testimonials from men and women in all parts of the world go to prove this, but the best test of all is a personal trial. Be persuaded to get a box from your Chemist to-day and see how quickly they will ease your pain.

Ask Chemist distinctly for

DeWITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

Eminent physicians and specialists prescribe and recommend De Witt's Pills for Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, and they are sold by Chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 for small bottle (40 pills) and Rs. 3/6 for large bottle (100 pills).

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
 ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajara infuses vigour and vitality into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
 177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!
 Works wonder in the earthly pleasure
MARAD MITRA LAPE
 will make you a man in one day
 1 Bottle Rs. 10
 1/2 Bottle Rs. 5
MARAD MITRA YAKUTI
 Renewes all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.
 1 Bottle Rs. 10
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NADI VAIDYA
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The "Ideal" for the home & travelling.
 Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER
 The new Model can cook more Rice & Idly's. Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRAON.
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Icy Hot Bottles & Carafe
 KEEP CONTENTS
 Either ICY Cold
 OR
 steaming HOT for DAYS
 Without ICE or FIRE.
 PRICES DEFY COMPETITION
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
 Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
 No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses, Nerve Exhaustion, etc. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. 6d. (LONDON) 10s. 6d. (BOMBAY). SEE TRADE MARKS WORD "THERAPION" IS OF BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

RADIANT HEALTH

The remarkable investigations by leading scientific workers into the revitalising substances which give new life to trees and plants year after year, has been crowned with success and the result is given to the World under the name of **RADIOSAN**.

This, the most wonderful outcome of intensive medical research, cleanses and strengthens the human system in such a way as to ensure the prompt and certain cure of:-

NEURASTHENIA
 NERVOUS DEBILITY
 BRAIN FOG
 OVER WORK
 ANEMIA
 LOST VITALITY
 DEPRESSION
 MALNUTRITION
 PROSTRATION
 MENTAL FATIGUE
 JAGGED NERVES
 POOR BLOOD

RADIOSAN cleanses without purging, strengthens brain, nerve and muscle in a harmonious, natural and permanent manner; not as do most mineral tonics, at the expense of reaction and after depression. **RADIOSAN** does not stimulate one organ at the expense of another but exerts its beneficial influence upon all alike.

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment and the large package a full course of 50 days' treatment obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

RADIOSAN

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

Is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE

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OPHTHALMIC LENSES

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For Portraiture, Oil and Water Painting and all other Photographic Work?
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Good For the Hair
JABAKUSUM
 And the Brain too

WESTERNISM IN ASIA.

NEW TURKISH MENTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.

In order to give an idea to our public about the mental revolution which is being brought about in Turkey, after the success of a partly economical and social change and a complete political revolution, I quote below the summary of a speech of Hamidullah Subhi Bey, the Commissar for Public Instruction which he delivered during the week end at the Teachers' Conference in Stambul. I quote the speech without any comment, leaving it to the reader to form his own opinions and judgment.

"Friends! I have come to address you to-day not as the Minister of Education, but as one of you, as a teacher, in which capacity I was employed by the state until lately. To impress upon you the importance of your profession, I may say that you are like an apostle, come to take out a nation from the depths of ideological degradation, to light up the darkened path of the people and to lead them forward.

"Human history also has its stormy periods as the seasons of the year have their times of tornadoes and cyclones. During these times, we are passing through the stormy period of History. The present hustle and bustle of humanity, the existing turmoil seen all the world over can be very aptly described by the following words of an English writer:—'Humanity has gathered its tents and is out on a new march.' The world was split into many an empire. German, Austrian, Russian and old Ottoman Empires are no more. Counter revolutions that raised their monstrous heads in the form of Kolchak and Denikin in Russia, Monarchist plots in Germany, Austria and Hungary and reactionary conspiracies in our country have been successfully crushed. Further if you notice carefully you find that masses have found their leaders from amongst themselves, instead of following those who were sanctified with 'Divine rights' etc. In Italy, we have Mussolini, an ordinary man now standing at the head of the Italian Government. Primo do Rivera, ruling the destinies of the Spaniards; Zaghul guiding the fortunes of a new Egypt that is ready to face all kinds of dangers, unarmed and unequipped; Riza Khan, another man from the lower ranks of the Persians reorganising the dilapidated country of Persia; Gandhi leading India, which has now a people 'in revolt' instead of a subjugated and a superannuated population, the celestial kingdom of China has been converted into a Republic already. In short there is something which strikes me as very meaningful. If we compare Asiatic and European mentality are find that the former is lethargic, while the latter is active. Is it that the sedentary posture of the gods and idols of the East has been the cause of this idleness and the smart looking representation of European gods of old picturing them as if in motion, has given the active mentality to the Western peoples?

"Friends! Turkey also, who began a new life some two hundred years ago, is included in this human sea that is surging forward. If the present-day-Turkey, gets the training necessary to equip her for future she can face successfully all dangers that may confront her in future. Her safety and ruin depends upon the education you impart to her children. Your responsibility is as great as of those at the helm of the ship of the state. I point out to you one thing. When our country was being over run by the enemy, it was the forces of conservatism, the institutions belonging to the old order, from which the invader got support. The representatives of modernism i.e. the Turkish teachers and Turkish officers saved the country. I am reminded at this time of what Ghazi Pasha once said, 'There are two Mustafa Kemal, he said, 'one the man of flesh, who is mortal, and the other, the representative of the present generation which is full of modern thought and is young in mind and body. This second Kemal is an enduring and lasting personality.'

"Friends! to-day I find myself in the presence of those to whom Ghazi Pasha alluded in the above-quoted remarks of his New Turkey is seen here, i.e. amidst you people, present."

"Gentlemen! To-day, Turkey is the representative of 'Westernism' in the East. We fought against the West for the defence of her own (western) institutions. Europeans were defeated. But the conquerors also were Europeans. If we had been crushed, old Asia and 'Asiaism' would have gained the upper hand! Our defeat would have been the victory of black reaction in its most violent form."

NEW REVELATIONS ABOUT THE KURDISH REVOLT!

A big conspirative society has been unearthed in connection with the Kurdish Revolt. It has been found that a society un-

ADEN NOTES.

APPLICATION OF LEPEPS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, July 12.

It is a matter of benevolence that the Government of Bombay have been pleased to apply the Lepers Act 1898 (III of 1898) to the whole of the Settlement and Cantonment of Aden.

The asylum for lepers is the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital, Sheikh Othman, and the Medical Officer of that hospital shall superintend the leper asylum. All practitioners in Aden registered either under the Medical Act 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912) to be Inspectors of lepers.

All Magistrates of the second class in Aden have been empowered to take action under sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the said Act.

The public of Aden should note that it has been ordered that no lepers shall within the whole of the Settlement and Cantonment of Aden:—

- personally prepared for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use; or
- bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from the Tawella tanks or any well or tank the use of which by lepers is prohibited by the Political Resident, Aden; or
- drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage; or
- exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely the trade or calling of a potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, coffee-house keeper, medical practitioner, midwife, school teacher (except when employed in the said Leper Asylum), tailor, draper, shoemaker, cobbler, gardener or prostitute.

The Assistant Director, Medical Services, Aden Brigade and Civil Administration Medical Officer, have been appointed to dispose of appeals against the issue or refusal of certificates in certain forms, set forth in the schedule to the said Act.

The sad and sudden death of Mr. Shaikh Ibrahim, Head Clerk, of the Cantonment Office occurred on the 8th instant at 4.30 p.m. at his premises at Crater. The death was due to blood-poisoning consequent on the operation of a carbuncle from which the patient was suffering along with diabetes. About 500 persons accompanied his funeral. The Cantonment Authorities closed the Office for 2 days as a mark of respect for the deceased.

MURDERED OR DROWNED?

A dead body of an Arab employee of the Aden Water Supply of Messrs. Pollanjee and Co., was found near the sea shore of Seera Island, at Crater on the 7th instant. The body, it is said, showed some fist marks on the cheek, the skull was ghastly fractured, and there were marks of some canine bites. The deceased left the Work Shop at about 7 p.m. in order to fetch the dinner of some of the other employees from the town situated at a distance of about 13 miles from the place from where he did not return. It seems that something inexplicable happened to the man while he was on his way to the town.

A SOMALI WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

On the 8th instant a Somali woman while pumping a Primus Stove in the Parsi Temple at Crater, was burnt to death. It happened that when the woman was lighting the stove fire caught her clothing. She shouted but before any help could reach her the fire did its worst, and consequently she succumbed the same day.

der the name of "Tariqat-i-salhi" was organised and patronised by Wahidud Din who sitting in San Remo is yet acting as the wire-puller behind all the anti Republican plots in Turkey.

The findings of the Tribunal at Diarbekir regarding the workings and branches of this secret organisations go to establish the fact that this society played the most prominent if not the most decisive role in the Kurdish Revolt.

These revelations strengthen the view I expressed last week in my letter on the subject, that the real promoter of the Kurdish Revolt was some one more tactful, energetic and well-versed than Shaikh-Said who was used only as a stalking horse by that clever agency.



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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDUL-JAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.